The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 814—Third Year. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864. Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 1¾ per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 8 ,,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 7 ,,

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

"P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a m. till 4 p.m.

P.P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNED and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of
THE NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Enniscorthy	Mitchelstown
Athy	Fermoy	Monte
Ballina	Galway	Mountmellick
Balinasloe	Kanturk	Mullingar
Boyle	Kells	Nenagh
Carlow	Kilkenny	Newcastle
Carrickmacross	Killarney	County Limerick
Carrick-on-suir	Kilrush	New Ross
Cashel	Kingstown	Rathkeale
Castlerea	Limerick	Roscommon
Charleville	Lismore	Roscrea
Clonakilty	Listowel	Thurles
Clonmel	Longford	Tipperary
Cork	Loughrea	Tralee
Dublin	Macroom	Tuam
Dungarvan	Mallow	Waterford
Ennis	Middleton	Wexford
		Wicklow

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling.

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head-offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements: for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £700,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 90 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1863 shews that "all the property of the Co. amounting to £840,070 is real and substantial property:" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

MESSRS. H. A. GREEN AND Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shews an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN AND Co., Ship-brokers,
85 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

Ports of the Uruguay.

'E R A.'

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at One o'Clock in the afternoon.

This is a most desirable convenience for Persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

	CABIN. Pats.	STEERAGE. Pats.
Higueritas	6	3
Fray Bentos.	8	4
Gualeguaychu	9	4½
Concepcion	10	5
Paysandu	12	6
Concordia	18	9
Salto	18	9

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'Clock, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, Insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomás Armstrong, President.
,, Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
,, Felipe Llavallol.
,, Eduardo Lumb.
,, Ambrosio P. Lezica.
,, Enrique Tomkinson.
,, Mariano Casares.
,, Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank
(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital 1,000,000*l Sterling,*

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.
Allowed ... ... 6 per cent.
Charged ... ... 12 ,,

Fixed Deposits.
For ninety days ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE
UNION BANK OF IRELAND
ISSUED BY THE
London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, ½, ¾, and ¼ pints.
Currie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz, 8 oz, and 16-oz bottles.
Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Essences, "Ginger and Peppermint," ½, 1, and 2-oz corked or stoppered bottles.
Flavoring Essences, in ½, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.
Fluid Extract of Dandalion, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints
Granular Effervesc: Carbonate of Iron
Granular Effervesc: Carbon. of Lithia
Granular Effervesc: Citrate of Iron
Granular Effervesc: Cit. of Iron and Quinine
Granular Effervesc: Citrate of Lithia
Granular Effervesc: Cit. of Magnesia
Granular Effervesc: Cit. of Quinine
} PATENT CAPPED BOTTLES. These Preparations are invaluable in hot climates, as Alterative, Tonics, Stomachics, & Mild Aperients.
Pepsine Wine, ½, ¾, and pints.
Quinine, in ½, ¼, and 1-oz hermetically sealed bottles.
Salad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Seidlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers, in boxes.
Tasteless Seidlitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles, in cases.
Scents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Marechale, Mille fleurs, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers, Verbena, Wood Violets, and every other description.
The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles if so ordered.

NOTE.—The trade mark and label is affixed to every bottle, &c.

To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
Coleman-street, London,

Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3000
DRUGS,
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, & PHOTOGRAPHIC
preparations, the Prices of all
PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT and APPLIANCES, and every description of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, to any part the world, upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 370,000 ,,

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
,, Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
,, Antonio Marco del Pont.
,, Jacobo Paravicini.
,, Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Pena.
,, J. A. Fernandez.
,, L. B. Wilcke.
,, Mariano Billinghurst.
,, Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.
4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres receives on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

THE GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £20,000.

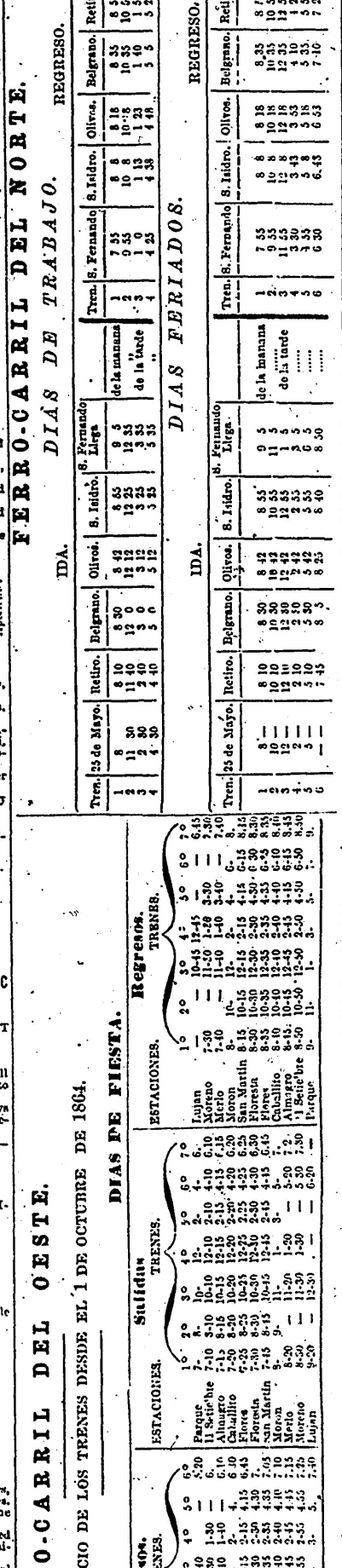
Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:
DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 12o. s20x

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

3 Dx G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.



American Dentist.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Dr. P. Bourse,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved Instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864. x

THE CHEAPEST
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25 & 27—*CALLE DEFENSA*—25 & 27.

	Dols.
6/4 All Wool Saxony Tartans, ...	32 per yard.
4/4 English Coburgs	10 ,,
4/4 Linseys	7 ,,
6/4 Curtain Muslin	8 ,,
Ladies' Fancy Colored Petticoats	30 each.
Ladies' Linen Collars	3 ,,
12/4 Linen Table Cloths	100 ,,
Ladies' Black Chenile Nets	10 ,,
Colored do	15 ,,
9/4 White Cotton Quilts	90 ,,
10/4 do do	100 ,,
12/4 do do	110 ,,
Windsor Corduroy	37 per yard.
Boys' Suits	160
Gent's Fancy and Black Ties	8
Scotch Tweeds	30 per yard.
4/4 French Cashmeres	22 ,,
4/4 Alpaccas	6 ,,
4/4 Fancy Winceys	11 ,,
5/4 Fancy Muslins	5 ,,
Sewed Muslin Collars and Sleeves ...	50 per set.
Ladies' Spring Shawls	70 each.
4/4 Linen Napkins	55 per doz.
12/4 Blankets	160 per pair.
33-in. Korrochies Long Cloth	8 ,,
Ladies' Black Veils	10 each.
Double width Grey Calico	15 per yard.
Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs	5 each.
Moleskin and Corduroy	17 per yard.
Gent's Silk Scarfs	25 each.
Gent's Linen Collars	50 per doz.
Gent's Cord Pants	70

The above are warranted sound, and cannot now be purchased in England to be imported for the same prices.

Those desirous of supplying themselves with cheap and good articles will do well to call as early as possible, under the assurance that the same goods cannot be replaced to be sold at the same rates.

In the course of the ensuing week there will be received a choice assortment of Spring Tweeds and other Goods, recently imported by the steamer Una from Liverpool.

w&d 1m s2 ALEX. FULTON & CO.

LEA & PERRINS,
CELEBRATED
WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother in WORCESTERSHIRE May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SEASONABLE NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA AND P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. ponoed; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the "Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle."

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors Lea and Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

New Work on the Argentine Republic.

In the Press and will shortly be Published, in one volume, crown octavo, with Maps, Illustrations, Appendixes, and Statistical Tables,

BUENOS AYRES, AND ARGENTINE GLEANINGS;

With Extracts from Diary of Salad's Exploration, 1862 and 1863

By THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., &c. &c., H.B.M. Consul for Rosario;

Author of "Niger-Tshadda-Binue Exploration;" "Impressions of Western Africa;" "Ten Years' Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians," &c. &c.

London: Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross, S.W., Ordnance Publisher, Geographical Establishment, and London School Library;

And at the "Standard" Office, Buenos Ayres, where orders for the Work will be received.

This Work is to be illustrated with three Maps, one of them being Dr. Burmeister's Chart of the Argentine Republic, on which the author's journeying is traced by John Coghlan, Esq., C.E. It has besides a number of pictorial illustrations statistical tables of the commerce of Buenos Ayres and Rosario from A.D. 1854 to A.D. 1863—records of the progress and present condition of education in Buenos Ayres—topographical descriptions of our principal public buildings—synopsis of Land Laws in Buenos Ayres as well as in Santa Fe—tables of outlay and profit in sheep-farming—tables of commerce between Rosario and the interior provinces—sketches of the habits and peculiarities of the Gauchos—illustrations of life in the upper provinces—historical, ethnological, and geographical episodes of the Salado Valley, the Grand Chaco, the provinces of Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, and Cordova—description of Matadero and Saladero performances—with an account of the progress of Cotton cultivation, colonization, immigration, railways, and river navigation.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

GEORGE CURLING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
16, *Callum St., Fenchurch St., London.*

Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, QUININE,
PHARMACOPEIA PREPARATIONS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS,
Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil medicines,
CAPSULES OF COPAIBA, CUBEBS, CASTOR OIL
Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialties,
LOZENGES CONFECTIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES,
Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments Medical Glass, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.

Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their Orders are placed in the hands of
GEO. CURLING AND COMPANY ONLY.

Money.

Documents of National Debt previous to the 3rd of February 1852, purchased at 165 Calle Cuyo. s29-1m.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HAT

CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June instant, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a Special Jury, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte-st., Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others, of No. 35 Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendents; and the Jury having by their verdict found that the above-named Defendants had infringed the Plaintiffs' Patent, and that the invention was new in England and in India at the date of the Letters Patent—We, the above named Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we shall proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent or the Patentees be obtained, at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1864.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
21 Great Charlotte Street, blackfriars Road, Southwark
Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION.—NO AIR-CHAMBER HATS OR HELMETS ARE Genuine unless they bear the above stamp with either ELLWOOD AND SONS, or the SELLERS' name in the SHIELD

'BURROW'S GLASSES.'

FOR THE OPERA, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA.
Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other Binocular at double the price.
Larger Size and Power, £6 6s. (Sling Case); Smaller, £3 13s. 6d.
In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 Guineas.

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES,
As used at the National Rifle Association Meeting, 3, 5, 6, and 9 Guineas each.

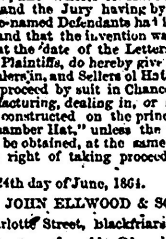
Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring Telescopes,
Best quality, 2, 4, and 6 Guineas each.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.
Athenæum—"The Malvern Glass must be valuable to any man."
Illustrated London News—"Admirably adapted for deer-stalking, yachtsmen, and sportsmen."
Bell's Life—"Best Binocular Telescope yet invented."
Field—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."
Army and Navy Gazette—One of the best."
Volunteer Service Gazette—"Beautifully finished Binoculars."
Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should enclose a remittance.
Address—W. & J. BURROW, Malvern, England.
CAUTION.—Messrs. Burrow do not guarantee the quality of any Glasses that do not bear their name and address.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.



"As a sample of English clock work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfectness or carefully adjusted mechanism."—Times, June 11 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—Telegraph March 11 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen." Standard, June 17 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—Times, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged round the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Dupiex, Lever, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 5 guineas each.

CLOCKS, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 10s.

	Gold Cases			Silver Cases		
	Open Face	Hunters		Open Face	Hunters	
Benson's Ludgate Made Watches.	£ s. d. 12 12 0	£ s. d. 15 15 0	Patent Lever, jewelled.	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 6 6 0	
	16 16 0	18 18 0	Do. do 4 jewels	7 7 0	8 8 0	
	20 20 0	23 23 0	Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	9 9 0	10 10 0	
	24 24 0	26 26 0	Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	10 10 0	11 11 0	
	15 15 0	18 18 0	3/4 Plate Lever, jewelled	9 9 0	10 10 0	
	19 19 0	22 22 0	Do. do. 6 jewels	12 12 0	13 13 0	
	24 24 0	28 28 0	Do. do. 8 jewels	14 14 0	15 15 0	
	28 28 0	32 32 0	Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	17 17 0	18 18 0	
	32 32 0	36 36 0	Do. do.	21 0 0	23 0 0	

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH—A first class London made Lever, adjusted for hot climates:—
Compensation-balance, Open-Face... £11 11 0 Hunter... £12 12 0
Do. Open-Face... £23 0 0 Hunter... £25 0 0
Silver Cases, Open-Face... £6 6s. each.
Gold Cases, Open-Face... £8 8s. each.
FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3. 3s
£14 14s., £5. 5s., £7. 7s., £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases. £5. 5s., £6. 6s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free, Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with descriptions and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
32 & 34 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

SCREW & PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Marine Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,
2 LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.
Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planting and Iron Frames.
Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every Port in South America.

Removal.

The "Libreria Inglesa" is removed to premises on former site of Foreign Club House, Calle San Martin No. 44.
1m s13w d G. H. MAC KERN.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar

is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite, especially in warm climates.

OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—
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In the Estancia "Nueva Alemania;" department of Soriano, in the Banda Oriental; there will be sold, after shearing, about ten thousand first rate Mestiza Sheep. The wool of this establishment has been sold always at the highest prices in the Banda Oriental. The sheep may be embarked on the estancia either in the Uruguay or San Salvador, and reach Entre Rios in a couple of hours. Being accustomed to camps with "mio mio,"—romarillo—they are not subjected to those heavy losses, as animals imported from places which have none.

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Between Calles Rivadavia and Piedad.

We have the honor to announce to our Friends and the Public in general, that in the above establishment everything pertaining to the trade may be purchased.

An inspection of this stock is respectfully solicited, as it would be impossible to give a full list of the articles for sale.

We have determined to sell for the lowest prices possible, our motto being small profits and quick returns.

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The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing, that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

SANDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

REPORT of the HOME DEPARTMENT.

BY DR. RAWSON.

The Prime-Minister of the National Cabinet has *at length* published his report of the Home Department on the eve of the dissolution of Congress, although to our idea it should have appeared when the Chambers opened last May. But what has been lost in the way of despatch is more than compensated by prolixity, for the present volume includes 518 large 8vo. pages. After all we cannot well understand why the publication is so tardy, since most of its contents have already appeared among the official documents published by the 'Nacion Argentina.' We do not feel at liberty to reveiw *in extenso* so voluminous a blue-book, which none of our readers would have the courage to wade through, but merely give a passing glance to the separate headings under which is condensed the history of the Republic for the last twelve months.

The preamble after alluding to the wars in Rioja, gives account of the subscriptions for Mendoza, which amounted to nearly £19,000 sterling, of which one-half has been already distributed and the rest lies in bank. A wholesale reform of the police of Buenos Ayres is recommended, as also a better system of effecting elections. Respecting a census of the Republic, it is likely to be made in the commencement of 1865, and published before the opening of next Congress. The subsidies to the provinces amount to $250,000 silver per annum. In railways we have special notice of the Central Argentine, Eastern Argentine, and traction engines. The bill for Roads and Bridges has proved a dead letter, as the security of bonds emitted for the purpose was nowhere accepted, and a contract made with Messrs. Docwra, Wells, and Dawson of London, has fallen to the ground, that firm refusing, on second consideration, to carry out the same. Nevertheless some works have been begun or completed, viz.: a road from Concordia to Restauracion; two from San Luis to Cerrillos and San Juan; two from San Juan to Rioja and Tontal, the latter of which is to reach Chile; two from Cordoba to Rioja and Famatina; three from Salta, to Tucuman, Jujuy and the river Vermejo, and one from Cordoba to Catamarca: there are also thirty-one projected roads not yet undertaken, for want of funds. The artesian well in Rioja and road through the Chaco from Corrientes are likely to be realized. The navigation of the Vermejo and Salado also occupy attention. The postal service is very imperfect, the revenues of the Correo being less than its expenses, and the post-houses in the interior badly served; the Sauze contract of 1862 is still in force, and the contractor's coaches travel 114,096 leagues per annum.

In the chapter of immigration we read that 10,408 foreigners arrived in the country during 1863, shewing an increase of 3,692 over the previous year, and the returns for the half-year ending June 30, 1864 indicate an increase of 20 per cent. over those of 1863. The Emigrant's Asylum is admitted to be very defective, as we find only $8,250 m/c. (about £60) expended during the year on provisions for needy immigrants, out of a total income of $82,450. The ratio of sexes among immigrants, is: men 66, women 16, children 18 per cent. Italians are set down as exactly one-half, and French and Spaniards next, but there is some mistake in the figures, English 5, Irish 1½ per cent. as the latter are much more numerous. The Government declares that all immigration must be spontaneous, and it will in no instance pay or assist the passage of Europeans to this country! The colonies of Santa Fé are going on well, and Mr. Perkin's work is to be re-published at cost of Government and distributed in Europe along with hand-bills &c., to invite industrious immigrants to these countries. The colony of San José in Entre Rios is flourishing and counts 2,000 settlers.

The increase of population in the interior has been small, owing to the endless civil wars, but great in Buenos Ayres, this province having risen from 37,000 in the year 1768 to 330,000 in 1864, (nearly a thousand per cent. in 96 years). Entre Rios had only 30,000 in 1825, and in 1860 contained over 100,000 inhabitants. Corrientes, Cordoba and Tucuman have also gained ground considerably.

As a proof of the hospitality and kindness shewn to foreigners in Buenos Ayres it is remarkable that the classification of marriages shews the highest figure to European men taking Argentine wives, thus: European husband and Argentine wife, 850; Argentine husband and wife, 732; European husband and wife, 569; Argentine husband and European wife, 16; total, 1270. Again, the invalids received into the city hospitals and tended gratis, during 1863, were — foreigners, 2167; Argentines, 1643; and this notwithstanding that the British, French, and Italians have hospitals of their own in Buenos Ayres. The mortality of this city during 1863 was 4,340, being 200 less than the previous year, and less than *three per cent.* of the population. The births were one per cent over the previous year.

Under the heading of Miscellaneous, we learn that Mr. P. C. Bliss was paid the very insufficient remuneration of $7,000 m/c (about £50) for his toilsome and laborious explorations through the Gran Chaco in the Vermejo expedition. The engineer, M. Emile Witz, with equal generosity received $2,000 m/c for his labors about decimal weights and measures. We are glad to perceive that the Minister of the Interior subscribes in the amount of £100 per annum to the useful paper, "Brazil and River Plate Mail," published in London. Our colleague is more favored than the "Standard," for we have to give four copies, *gratis*, to the Archivo. The Statistical Department, created last April, is under the charge of D. Damian Hudson at a salary of $1,500 silver per annum, and a half-yearly report is to be published with the latest dates.

There are many interesting matters, lying like pearls at the bottom of this ocean of topography called Memorial of the Interior (but which is far beyond the memory of the most tenacious Deputy): we will cull them out from time to time, under their distinct classes.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Argentine races come off to-day at Belgrano: if the weather is fine, we have no doubt the attendance will be good, as some crack horses have been entered.

A barefaced attempt at kidnapping occurred on Friday, in calle Tucuman about dusk; it appears that the servant girl of an English family had been out walking with the children, and was returning home, when suddenly some scoundrel attacked her, *a la garrotte*, and seizing one of the children decamped; suddenly, however, a neighbor came to the rescue, seized the kidnapper, and restored the child to the afflicted nurse: we hear the fellow who perpetrated the assault is a mulatto, and generally believed to be insane.

The new steamer, Rio del Plata, is advertized to leave Montevideo on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Parties wishing to have a view of the river will now have an excellent opportunity, as nearly al the other steamers make the voyage by night.

On Friday night there was a tremendous blow, and great fears were entertained for the vessels in the harbour; we are happy to say, however, that no casualties occurred.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the San Juan Mining Co. will be held to-morrow to take into consideration Mr. Rickard's offer: we omitted to mention that last week a meeting was held by the Directors and others, at which Mr. Rickard's report was read, but we believe nothing definite was arranged on.

The statement made by some of our Spanish colleagues, respecting the proximate arrival of 4000 Paraguayans to defend Montevideo, we are given to understand, is totally incorrect; it seems however not improbable that a Paraguayan force should assume the offensive on the frontier.

The state of things in San Nicolas is regarded so critical by the Government that the Minister has thought proper to call the attention of the Legislature to the matter, and sent in a proposed decree to suspend the municipal elections which shortly are expected to come off, and that the Government be empowered to appoint a Committee to discharge the duty of Municipals. We approve of the conduct of the Minister in this respect, as, from private sources, we learn that if the elections are allowed to take place there will be a dangerous and disgraceful riot.

Our colleague, the "Nacion," very properly calls attention to the great want of a civil and criminal code in the Republic, and suggests D. Velez Sarsfield as the proper person. There can be no doubt whatever that our colleague is right as to the great want of codification in our laws, which are in such a jumbled up state that even the most experienced lawyer can hardly offer a sound opinion on even the simplest question, but as a codifier we object to Dr. Velez Sarsfield, although we are willing to admit heis probably the best read lawyer in town, still we prefer to see a young man, who has a name to make, employed. We suggest Dr. Quintana, who is at present one of the most rising lawyers in Buenos Ayres; besides, this gentleman has the advantage of having been trained up in a good school, and has youth and vigor to support him in the task, instead of age and prejudice to contend with.

We have to return our thanks to the Provincial Minister of Hacienda for his polite offer to afford us any statistical information we may require. This is as it should be, however, as the records of the Government, to be serviceable, should be open to all who wish and labour to turn them to good ends.

Our old correspondent, Erin, left Rosario for Cordova yesterday. His amusing letter to us will be published on Tuesday.

The "Nacional" published an official account of the San Pedro affair, which we regret, for want of room, we are obliged to hold over. The active part which the Governer has taken in this matter to arrive at the facts of the case deserve approbation. We will publish the whole document on Tuesday.

Two new laws were published yesterday in the "Nacion Argentina," one granting a subsidy for the river steamboats, and the other the concession granting the right to construct the Argentine Eastern Railway. As we published these laws previously, when introduced, it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

The cattle and sheep fair which it is proposed to hold in Belgrano, is deserving of notice, and we hope our country friends will send in rams and wool samples, as the exhibition ought to be supported: we have no doubt it will do much good.

A subscriber from San Pedro writes us that that the country is in a most splendid condition up there; plenty of water and grass, sheep doing well. All that our friends in the country require now, is a good price for wool, which we have every hope they will get, as specie keeps high and the wool this year will be at least 30 per cent. better in quality than last year. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the prices this year, notwithstanding all that is said about the American tariff, will be highly remunerative.

The new bridge which is about to be constructed over the Salado, it is said, will cost $150,000, which we regard as a very high estimate.

Yesterday there was a good deal talked about the rather hurried shutting up of Congress. Not five men in town know how the Custom-house law has been settled. Some say that paper books and ice come in free of duty, but others deny this. There is a strong suspicion that the Executive had some very cogent reasons for sending the Congress home so abruptly. Many insist that things on the other side of the river are approaching a crisis, and that the President was anxious to be rid of the encumbrance of the two houses in order to be able to act with greater decision, should emergencies present themselves.

Seven murderers arrived yesterday, per Pavon, from Rosario. We think this is about the poorest remittance the provinces can make, and protest against our friends in the interior filling Buenos Ayres with provincial assassins. It is a most scandalous shame that the country should be put to the expense of conveying criminals in the steamboats from Rosario to Buenos Ayres; besides, we think that it is extremely dangerous to be filling Buenos Ayres with ruffians from every quarter of the Republic. We demand that a stop be at once put to this immoral practice, and that the criminals of each province be tried and punished by their respective provincial authorities.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

Pursuant to the notice published in the 'Standard' a meeting was held on Friday at the United States Legation by Americans and other friends of the Sanitary Commission for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. Zimmerman, Folmar, Perry, Jacobs, Minturn, Bliss, Bagley, Livingstone, Ayres, Fay, H. R. Helper, U. S. Consul, Walker, Dorr, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, and several other gentlemen.

At half past three o'clock the meeting was called to order and the chair taken by the Hon. Mr. Kirk, U. S. Minister, Mr. Ayres acting as honorary secretary.

The chairman in a short speech stated the object of the meeting, and that as far as he could learn the report of the committee was ready to be read to the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Goodfellow stated that he believed the members of the committee were present, and that their report was ready to be read; he moved, therefore, the reading of the report, which motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Gardner B. Perry, acting member of the committee, then read the

REPORT

Of the committee, named at a meeting of American citizens resident in Buenos Ayres, held June 20th, 1864, to collect funds in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:

Gentlemen:—

The committee appointed at your last meeting for the purpose of collecting a fund in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission report;

After a full discussion of the subject, the committee adopted as a basis of their proceedings: To solicit subscriptions from American citizens only; but to have circulars prepared both in English and Spanish, stating the object of the Sanitary commission, and to receive any voluntary subscriptions which might be made by others.

They are happy to report, that the appeal to Americans, in behalf of those suffering in support of their Government, has been in general well received and responded to, as out of those called upon to contribute *only two* have declined to avail themselves of the present opportunity, the first for a long time which has offered for an expression of general sympathy with our beloved country.

The amount shown by the Treasurer's report as received from American citizens is $1,544.90 silver, and $19,550 currency.

There has been also a good response, both from residents of the city and country, to the general invitation of the committee, and the amount received from persons of other nationalities is $260.60 silver and $17,500 currency.

An effort was also made by the committee to reach American residents of the provinces of the Confederation, and the neighboring republics of Paraguay and Uruguay. This could only be accomplished by addressing, for the first named, circulars to the different individuals there resident. In Paraguay the Minister Resident of the United States at Asuncion was written to, with a request to co-operate with the committee; and a similar request sent to Dr. Peter Bourse, at Montevideo. From the latter named gentleman an immediate response was made, and the labor of Dr. Bourse, associated with Messrs. Charles Parsons and Edward Blythe, resulted in adding to the fund the amount of $627 silver. From other parts no reply has been received.

The committee have also to acknowledge the receipt of $2,289 currency, the amount of a voluntary subscription made among the pupils of the various schools by the scholars of the Anglo-Argentine Seminary, under the charge of Mr. Negrotto, and take pleasure in calling attention to this praiseworthy effort on the part of the youths mentioned to assist in this work of charity, and also to the pleasant manner in which a committee of the boys called upon the Treasurer to hand him the amount of their contribution.

At the commencement of this enterprise the committee received a communication from several young ladies and gentlemen proposing their services for an amateur dramatic performance, from which it was hoped that a valuable contribution might be made to the proposed fund. These expectations have not been disappointed. As a performance, the success of this is too well known to you to require any notice here; and it remains now only to announce having received the handsome contribution of $20,301 currency. But they feel it a duty to make special mention, without referring to names, of the persons who, amid many discouraging circumstances, adhered to this enterprise from its initiation to its successful completion, and to whose talents and constancy this success was in a great degree due. The interest of the entertainment was materially increased by the generous aid of the Buenos Ayres and Teutonia Glee clubs; and it is to be observed that the services of both of these clubs was obtained from the general good feeling of the different members, and also noted that this is almost an exceptional instance in which they have been induced to perform for similar occasions.

It was proposed soon after the organization of the committee to obtain a benefit from the Opera company, and negociations were opened with Mr. Pestalardo, the lessee of the Colon Theatre, for that purpose. It only remains for the committee to bear testimony to the ready manner in which Mr. P. acceded to the request, and to his active endeavors, as well as those of the actual members of the company, to make the whole affair pass off in the best manner. And in this connection they would call attention to the courtesy of Mr. P in the loan of dresses and other important services for the dramatic entertainment, to which is due the economy of much trouble and expense. The nett result of the operatic benefit was $39,289 currency.

The committee would also here mention that it was proposed to give an amateur concert for the benefit of the fund, which was abandoned on account of the large number of calls upon the public for charitable purposes and the generous manner in which they had patronized the two performances mentioned.

In this connection a little incident is not to be passed over unnoticed of a poor widow living in the south end of the city who desired to subscribe, but was prevented by the entire want of money; but mentioned to one of the committee that in her garden there were several trees, which if they could be sold, the proceeds should be devoted to this work of charity. Her will was greater than her means, but she did what she could.

A committee of ladies was named to make a collection of lint and bandages and other articles of hospital use. The task assigned them has been well performed, and a box containing the various contributions is now ready for shipment and will be forwarded by the barque La Plata. The contents are as follows: 157 rolls bandages, 2 coats, 1 pair gloves, 65 eye shades, 7 needle books, 12 pairs pantaloons, 27 sheets, 14 pairs slippers, 24 towels, 2 bundles compresses, 24 pairs drawers, 24 handkerchiefs, 7½ lb lints, 24 pillow cases, 47 pincushions for nurses, 100 shirts, 40 pairs socks, 2 vests.

In the manufacture of these articles but $500 currency was expended from the general fund. The remainder being all contributed to the Ladies Committe either in material, time or money.

The Treasurer's Report will show the amounts of money on hand ready to be remitted, which in accordance with the resolution adopted at your last meeting the Committee will send to the Treasurers of the Sanitary Commission by the French mail of the 12th inst a bill of exchange for £1195. 1s. 0d stg.

Before closing this report the Committee would mention the kindness received from the Proprietors of the "Standard" in printing Circulars and inserting the same in their paper free of charge.

GARDNER B. PERRY.

Mr. Minturn moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Zimmerman seconded the motion.

The report was put and carried *"mem con."*

Mr. Wilson Jacobs stated that since the drawing up of the report, since he had even entered the room, some thousand paper dollars had been handed to him, he, therefore, thought it convenient that the committee should be authorized to collect all small subscriptions and remit same.

Mr. H. R. Helper, U. S. Consul, moved that the thanks of the meeting be accorded to the Committee for their untiring exertions, and the very able manner in which they discharged their duties.

Mr. Folmar, who had just entered, asked leave to second that motion, and at the same time thought right to remark that the present subscription was an undeniable proof of the noble sympathy which was entertained for the object of the Commission.

Mr. Bliss moved that the report now read, as also the names of the subscribers, be published in the newspapers.

Mr. Folmar opposed this motion: he said that many parties had subscribed not as much as they could wish, but as much as their means would allow, and he felt convinced that few, if any, of the subscribers to the fund desired to see publicity given to their charity.

Mr. Livingstone coincided in the observations made by Mr. Folmar, still he thought it right to remark that there were many camp subscribers who liked to see the fullest publicity given to the matter.

The chairman observed that it appeared to him every way unnecessary to publish the list of subscribers, as all who were friendly disposed or able to subscribe had freely given all they could, the publication, therefore, of the list would be as invidious as unnecessary.

The motion for the publication of the Report only, was then put and carried.

Mr. Bliss' motion for the publication of the full list of subscribers was put and lost.

Mr. Walker begged to be heard: he stated that he had been instrumental in obtaining some of the money subscribed, and he felt bound to say that he was compromised with the subscribers to have the subscription list published: under such circumstances he most unhesitatingly stated that if the subscription list were not published, and satisfactory evidence given of what became of the money, his country friends would, he had no doubt, conclude that he had pocketed the money: he therefore insisted that the subscription list should be published in the "Standard," as such was his promise to the subscribers when they put down their names on the list.

Mr. Minturn proposed that, in order to avoid the difficulty, the total of subscriptions collected in the city of Buenos Ayres should be published only, and that the subscribers' names in the camp be published in full, as also the names of the subscribers at the schools.

Mr. Livingstone put this motion, which was accordingly put and carried.

Mr. Minturn moved that the Committe appointed still be empowered to act, as it was possible that many small subscriptions not yet received were collectable.

This motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Folmar stated that he was not present at the reading of the report, but if no mention was made of the kind assistance rendered by the Messrs. Mulhall, editors of the "Standard," he moved a vote of thanks.

The Chairman stated that the Committee had not forgotten them in their

report, and read the concluding paragraph.

The Rev. Mr. Goodfellow rose, and said that previous to the adjournment of the meeting he had the following motion to make, which he had no doubt would be carried unanimously:

Resolved, That in forwarding our contributions for our sick and wounded countrymen who have been called to suffer the misfortunes of war, we hereby express our cordial sympathy with them, and our ardent hopes for a speedy termination of this fearful struggle by a restoration of the Union in its integrity.

Mr. Folmar seconded this motion; carried unanimously.

Mr. Wilson Jacobs moved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the New York 'Times' and 'Herald,' with a request to publish

Mr. Zimmerman seconded this motion, which was carried accordingly.

Mr. Livingstone moved an adjournment *sine die*, which was seconded, put and carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

CORRIENTES.

The files of the 'Progreso' are to the 2nd inst. There is a leading article on the Lanuz banking-scheme, in which it is shewn to be far less advantageous than the Mauá project. The latter name enjoys a credit unequalled in S. America, and the notes of its bank in Corrientes would be payable in Rosario, B. Ayres, Gualeguaychú, Montevideo, Mercedes, Rio Janeiro and other places, whereas the Lanuz notes would not have this privilege. Again Mauá can commence operations at once, while Lanuz has to set about forming a Company; and the former solicits the concession for a given number of years, whereas the latter is unlimited. Messrs. Lanuz ask permission to emit notes on three times the funds in Bank, or double its capital, in other words; double the capital in paper-money, and also a part of the specie funds, which would be highly dangerous; in this respect Mauá is safer, offering to emit only triple the amount of specie actually in deposit. In the item of commission Lanuz asks only 1½ p ⅏. for liquidating the Bank, and 2½ p ⅏. for redemption of the present paper money, whereas Maua asks exactly double. The capital proposed by Lanuz is 250,000 $ fts. and the rate of redemption $230 paper per doubloon. The Governor has begged of the Chambers to despatch this all-important matter before the close of the Session.

The 'Progreso' charges the 'Standard' with a malicious falsehood about the alleged poisoning of Colonels Avalos, Romero, and Rojas: we only copied the statement from the 'Reforma,' and are therefore not responsible, but it seems the three colonels died a natural death, which we are very glad to hear, as so, far from any malice, we have a preferent regard for Corrientes and the many kind friends we met there.

The Chambers have rescinded the law applying the receipts from public lands to redemption of the paper money: they are to be henceforth set apart for payment of the public debt of the Province. Mr. Diogenes Lotero has been named to preside over the Tribunal of Commerce *pro tem.*

The Dramatic Co. of Sor. Cubas continues playing with great success. The National Government has ordered the sum of $200 silver to be paid to the caciques who accompanied Gen. Ferré's expedition through the Gran Chaco. It is proposed to raise a subscription for providing the city with a fire-engine. A new contract has been made with Mr. Zinny for direction of the Argentine College.

Two fellows named Delgado and Benitez had a row in the Plaza Plso, the latter having his head cut open with a hatchet: this is the 5th time Benitez has been arrested for fighting, and he was released next day, his employer promising to send him to cut wood in the Chaco, but after a couple of hours he was again taken up bleeding and drunk. D. Primo Hermocilla has been received as land-surveyor.

The rate of exchange continues—paper dollars 213, Cordoban do. 20 per doubloon.

ROSARIO.

The 'Ferro-carril' of the 7th contains an official reprimand to Messrs. Duguid & Co. about non-payment of a fine of $40. Governor Echague and his Minister Sor. Puig came to Rosario with the intention of dismissing Sor. Lreyre from his post of Chief of Police, probably for his interference in the late elections, but the intention was not carried out. Four gauchos have been arrested for stealing cattle from the estancia of D. Nicasio Oroño, ex-Governor. We read that Sor. Vinas of Santiago, Chili, is about to start a grand line of diligences from Valparaiso to Rosario, transmitting passengers from Chili for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeyro.

The Club Pueblo is very active in San Lorenzo and Santa Fé, and the 'Rosario' complains that its members are persecuted by the rural authorities. The same paper states that D. Patricio Cullen is about to resume his post as Governor of the province, and then transfer it to his brother-in-law Oroño. D. Jose Olegario publishes his baptismal certificate shewing that he is a legitimate son, and aged 22 years: very satisfactory. The Central railway works progress rapidly.

The mails from the Interior arrived on Wednesday, but bring no news: latest are from Jujuy 11th, Salta 15th, Tucuman and Santiago 18th and Cordoba 29th Sept.

We have horrible accounts from Mendoza; three murders were committed in the city, and on the road to San Carlos were found several corpses and persons almost dead tied to trees, which crimes are said to have been committed by deserters from the Grenadiers and 1st Regiment. The authorities evinced great sloth.

Catamarca is improving and sending down by every steamer from Rosario large consignments of copper. Thirty shares have been taken in the Central railway.

In Tucuman a man has been arrested for passing false Bolivian dollars. D. Wenceslao Posse solicited permission to establish a bank of deposit.

SAN NICOLAS.

This little town is still boiling over with politics and fire-eaters. The 'Club del Pueblo' is to meet to-day and again on Wednesday, in spite of the menace of 500 Nat. Guards armed to the teeth. On Tuesday Mr. Juan C. Boerr, presented his suit against Don Pablo Ceppeda for slander, before the Juez de 1st Instancia. The editor of the 'Eco del Norte' sent the following laconic challenge to his antagonist Martinez 'I am ready for you any minute, hour, or day, either before or after the *Elections*.'

PARANA.

The 'Litoral' of the 4th inst. has an article on cotton planting, and a farewell address from D. Esteban Gomez who retires into private life after having for 32 years carried on the ferry traffic between Parana and Sta Fé; the latter document is gracefully conceived in the well-known style of "Farewell my trim-built wherry." Dr. Carriego writes about the liberty of the press. Nothing new.

CONCEPCION.

The 'Uruguay' of Thursday treats of the projected railway (6 miles) from Gualeguay to Port Ruiz, in which Gen. Urquiza is the prime-mover, and Messrs. Calderon, Crespo, Gallino, and Texera the concessionaires. Messrs. Barañao have received a fine Negrette ram for their estancia. We notice a number of public-land sales.

GUALEGUAYCHU

The 'Porvenir' dates to 7th inst. We learn that Mr. Perkins ex-editor of the 'Ferro-carril' of Rosario is about to start a journal in the same town, to be called 'El Cosmopolita' which we cordially salute by anticipation. The President of the Chamber of Justice has begged of the Governor of Entre Rios to request the National Government to return some of the Provincial archives improperly removed to B. Ayres.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

We have received 'El Norte' to Sept. 18th, containing an account of Fernandez's brush with the Indians. A literary publication called 'Picaflor' is about to appear.

MONTEVIDEO.

Friday's 'Reforma and Plata' contain the following items. Three men, named Mariano Pereyra, Juan Ruedas, and Bartolo Castillo, have been sentenced to be shot in the Plaza of Villa Union, for the murder of Justo Gutierrez on the 26th of May 1863. It seems Gutierrez was in custody with the others and the prisoners were discovered in an attempt to escape from their cell, for which Gutierrez was suspected of having given information, and was brutally murdered. Yet so slow is South American justice that the assassins have lain in prison under trial during 17 months.

The President has reprieved the deserters condemned to death. A child of Mr. Newnham fell off the azotea, flying a kite, but luckily escaped with a broken arm. There was a rumor in town that the rebels under Moyano had been defeated at Cerro Largo. The minister Carreras has recovered from his indisposition. The council of War has condemned all deserters to 10 years military service. The Italian paper 'Unita' which we mentioned as so vicious and immoral has been suppressed by order of Government. The Anglo-French debt was amortized on the 5th inst: $30,000 at 53½, much above the value of Argentine Bonds. The Rio de La Plata, new steamer, leaves for Buenos Ayres on Monday. The Briol-Mollo Co. refuse to sing in Montevideo, owing to the present war.

There is a law-notice calling on Alexander Malcolm, James Molloy, and William Chalmers to make good their claim to the estate of the late Henry Byrnes,

Passengers arrived yesterday from Montevideo bring further intelligence that the foreign ministers waited on President Aguirre, begging of him to desist from the new fortifications, as the foreigners cannot permit a second siege to the city. The works were at once suspended. It is almost certain that the Brazilian army has crossed the frontier, but not so early as the date given by B. Ayrean papers.

FRIGHTFUL NEWS FROM PAYSANDU.

We regret to say that we have seen a letter giving the most harrowing account of the state of things at Paysandu, and indeed if something be not at once done, no man can answer for the life of a single foreigner in that neighbourhood. It appears that the troops which are committing these depredations belong to Leandro Gomez.

The estancias have been all sacked: horses there are none, and now the depredators have begun at sheep. Our information respecting this sad state of things we have received from a German gentleman, and we feel bound to say that it is a crying shame with the River Plate full of war vessels and Ministers and Consuls by the score, the lives and properties of foreigners should be so imperilled.

We call the attention of President Aguirre to the conduct of the Government troops, as we regard it perfectly useless to ask Mr. Lettsom to interfere.

Our German informant states that the shocking manner in which the English estancieros are treatee baffles all description. One would suppose that there was no British minister or consul nearer than St. Helena, and that there was not a British gunboat in the South Atlantic. The whole country seems given up to a set of military gauchos and blackguards, whose sole object is to plunder and kill—and yet relief or protection seems hopeless.

BRITISH LIBRARY.

October 8th.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

It may be, we are not in possession of the 'vex scripta' of Omar, but, unfortunately, we have had woeful experience of the sentiment, embodied in the language of that fanatic, leading, as it did, to the destruction of that treasure-house of ancient learning, the great Alexandrian Library; and latest posterity may have to deplore that deed of ruthless barbarism.

History, it is said, oftimes repeats itself. Let us hope, however, that what was effectuated by the fire of fanaticism in the dark hours of the seventh century, is not about to be re-enacted amongst ourselves, through the chill of neglect, in these enlightened days of the nineteenth century of the Christian era.

The Alexandria Library perished; [nay, there is no bathos here]; let not the British Library perish likewise.

We are Englishmen. Our language, in the 'past,' *was* the spoken language of Milton, of Shakespeare, of Newton, of Bacon: in the 'present,' it *is* the language of progress, and the only one of earth's numerous tongues which embodies in their full, practical meaning, the magic word 'liberty'—the endearing monosyllable 'home.' In the 'future,' in so far as it is given to us, poor mortals, to foresee events, it *will be* the language of hundreds of millions of earth's inhabitants.

Have we, then, no interest, collectively and individually, in preserving from dispersion, that little "nucleus" of England's 'vox scripta,' which exists in this distant land; no interest, in upholding the only English institution, for purely rational recreation, to be found amongst us; no interest, in placing before the younger members of our national family, here residing, the page of enlightened instruction, the letter which *speaketh* and *giveth* good counsel; no interest, in weaning the mind from that which is evil, and pointing the understanding to that which is good; in fostering habits of prudence and of reflection, and in discouraging pursuits of an opposite and a hurtful tendency.

Example, we all know, is stronger than precept; and he, who thus appeals on behalf of his younger fellow-countrymen, will aid, in so far as his means will allow him so to do, the cause which he advocates. May we hope that those whose means are more extensive, and whose power of affording pecuniary assistance is more ample, will generously contribute to sustain this literary institution, and to provide for the 'ad interim' existence and the future increased utility of "The Buenos Ayres British Library." "PHI."

SOCORRO CHURCH BENEFIT.

The benefit in aid of the building fund of the Socorro Church came off on Friday evening in the Colon theatre before a tolerably full house. Amongst those present we noticed the majority of the parishioners both native and English. Before the commencement of the opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," the Argentine, French, Italian, and English National Hymns were sung. In the centre Madame Briol and Mme. Mollo and one of the opera troupe, dressed in their characters for the opera, held the Argentine, Italian and French flags, and grouped around them was the entire company. In the back ground the English amateurs headed by one of their number holding the British flag, formed a second circle. The whole house rose and remained standing, and listened with evident satisfaction to the stirring strains of those noble anthems. The Marseillaise especially was given with great effect, but all were done justice to, the 'prima donnas' singing the solos. At the conclusion of the Italian Hymn the chorus singers retired, and the amateurs advanced to the front and gave with great eclat our glorious 'God save the Queen.' Considering the short notice they received and the fact of only one rehearsal being given, we must say that the rendering of it was very creditable. There were loud cries for an encore, which however was not given; the English standard bearer alone returned to the stage and waved the English flag in acknowledgment of the ovation his companions had received. The opera went off very well, all the singers being in good voice, and doing their utmost to please.

We will publish to-morrow a letter we have received from one of the English Amateurs respecting some remarks that have been made about their share in the performance.

CONVERSION OF AN AMERICAN.

On yesterday Mr. Gustavus Howe, late of Canada West (North America), Protestant, was received into the bosom of the Catholic faith. The ceremony was certainly a most impressive one, no trouble in fact was spared in order to give eclat to the christening. At an early hour hundreds of natives flocked to the Cathedral to witness the baptism of one whom they considered to be little better than a heathen. At 11 (a.m.) the church became so thronged that it was impossible for any person to effect an entrance. After the ceremony, which lasted about two hours, all parties betook themselves to the plaza—many were the groups to be seen here and there talking over the grand novelty; a native gentleman asserted Mr. Howe was an Englishman, but was stopped short by a most worthy son of Britania who stamped, swore, and insisted that it was a mistake, as he was certain (Mr. Howe) was a Canadian Yankee.

To day his marriage took place with the young lady (Miss Caranza) for whose sake he became a member of the Catholic Church. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom started for their estancia in Paven there to pass the honeymoon.

ASTOR.

ON CHANGE.

October 8.

Paper price of ounces, 458½
Do. sovereigns, 140½

Patacons opened at 28.55, and sold up as high as 28.70, closing firm at 28.65. Cash sales, 120,549.

TIME SALES.

For Friday,	10,000	28 65
Saturday,	42,000	28 50
Oct. 31,	82,800	28 45
Dec. 31,	5,000	28 30
Feb 25,	16,000	28 30
Do. 28,	16,000	28 30
Dec. 31,	5,000	28 30
Jan. 31,	5,000	
Feb. 28,	5,000	
Nov. 30,	5,000	

Total sales, 311,349.

Specie was in great demand, and we are given to understand that but for the great influence which is brought to bear on patacons, they would be even higher. Call loans are being called in, and, as a natural consequence, securities, bonds, &c. are offered for sale freely in the market. The principal brokers are buying, and now, when specie it was thought would be down, owing to the projects and the demand for currency for camp purposes, it is high, with every symptom of going still higher. We think it right to notice that the fact of the Provincial Bank drawing Bills of Exchange on England, for this packet, has caused the greatest surprise, and has in no way tended to increase the confidence of the merchants in the fall of specie. We have not heard for how much the Provincial Bank has drawn, but there were not wanting people on 'Change to say that the Bank was drawing in order to replenish its vaults.

Collections through town positively could not be worse, and money, both paper and gold, may be said to be inconveniently tight.

Respecting the dry goods trade auction at Messrs. Mallmann's and Co, the other day, we are glad to say that it went off well. The prices were regular, and it was continued the third day, the sales during the two previous days having gone off so well.

The steamer Kepler could not get away this afternoon, owing to some of the lighters not being discharged. She will leave to-morrow, (Sunday), at 5 o'clock, passengers to be on board at 4 o'clock. She takes a very trifling amount of specie, we hear, but would have taken more but for the unmeaning difficulties of insuring same — a matter which we feel bound to recur to on a future occasion.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVED.

7th.

Havre, French ship Rossuet.

8th.

Montevideo, National steamer Corrientes.
Montevideo, Nat. steamer Perla del Uruguay.
Rorario, Nat. steamer Pavon.
Uruguay, Nat. steamer Era.
Parana, Nat. patacho Diana.

SAILED.

Gualeguay, Portuguese pilot-boat Serra.

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA

Last performance previous to the departure of the Italian Company.

On Sunday, 9th of October.

NORMA!

At 8 o'clock.

Théatre Franco-Argentino,

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

QUINZIEME REPPERESENTATION DE L'ABONEMENT,

DIMANCAE 9 OCTOBRE.

Premiér représentation de

MARIE JEANNE.

Grande piece en 5 actes et 6 tableaux de Emes. Mennery et Mallan.

1er. tableau—Les Deux Noces.
2— La Mansarde [lan aprés].
3— L'Hospiece des Enfants Trouvés.
4— Chez Mme de Bussiéres.
5— La Maison des Feus.
6— La main de Dieu.

For New York.

The well known clipper Barque

MANUELA,

Is now loading for the above port. For freight or passage, please apply to Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co. Consignees, or to Henry A. Green & Co. 85 Reconquista. 5p o9

English and French Seminary,

96—Calle Independencia—96

Conducted by Miss. M. STUART.

At the above institution young ladies are received on moderate ter . s.

A few boys under 10 years of age admitted.

Half-boarders can be accommodated.

A Musical Professor attends regularly. 1m o9

English Clothing Store.

80 — CANGALLO — 80.

Just received a complete assortment of Men and Boys Clothing of every description 6p o9

On Sale.

Rams and Borregas of the Negretti Breed and of a very superior quality.

Apply at the Chacra of G. Temperley, Lomas de Zamorra or Calle Cangallo 78. 6p o9

Quinta to Let.

Within five minutes' walk of the Palermo Station, with large and commodious rooms at a reasonable rent.

For particulars apply at the Confiteria del Aguila, Florida 92. o9, 6p

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH LIBRARY

A general meeting of the subscribers to this institution will be held at the Library Rooms on Wednesday, the 12th. inst., at eight p.m., to take into consideration the advisability of disposing of a portion of the old and unread books on the shelves, the doing away with the reading rooms, and other important matters.

The committee much regret being obliged to call a meeting for the purposes above named, but the pecuniary affairs of the institution are such as to make it imperative upon them, and they trust a numerous body of subscribers will be present to consider the steps to be adopted most conducive to the well being of the Library. 8p. o9

SCOTCH SCHOOL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Parents are respectfully informed that, from Monday next, the 10th inst., business will commence at the above Establishment at half-past nine, until further notice.

AUGUSTUS POWELL, Master.
3p. o8.

PASSENGERS TO RIO JANEYRO

Will please take notice that Dr. Bourget, naturalist, 115 Rua do Ouvidor, furnisher of several Museums, has the honor to announce to amateurs and persons making collections, that they will find in his depot, birds, butterflies, and insects of every kind, a great assortment of feather flowers, Indian arms of every American and Polynesian tribe.

Dr. BOURGET, naturalist, 115 Rua do Ouvidor. 3 h a x.

Wanted.

A young man thoroughly conversant with the English and Spanish languages, and general notions of book-keeping, offers his services as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in a Mercantile House. The best of references can be given.

Apply by letter to W. 'Standard' office. 3p o9

Tutor.

A young man able to teach English and Arithmetic could be recommended to a family in the camp by applying at 84 Piedras. o9, 3p

Photographs.

There is a large collection of Photographs of Native Celebrities, as also of all the principal Military, Political, Ecclesiastical, Scientific, and Artistic Celebrities of Europe, single and in groups; as also Photographs of all the principal Monuments and Buildings of the Place. Also Mythological Pictures.

Libreria del Plata, San Martin No. 28. o8 3p

Photographic Albums.

A tremendous assortment of elegant Photographic Albums, both, French, English and German. From 20 to 200 Photographs are to be found at the Libreria del Plata Calle San Martin No. 28. Also many English Books on hand. o8 3p.

OLIDEN BEEF.

Gold Medal, London 1862.

Lots of this excellent article, fresh beef, are offered for sale, for samples. Bales of mutton with the ribs, and boneless beef; they are half-sweet, being prepared during summer, and of excellent quality, far superior to meat in barrels. Preserved mutton will be exported for Brazil and fresh mutton and beef for ultra-marine ports. After being six or eight hours in water it is fit for use.

Although fat cattle are at present dear, samples are submitted to the public, at the request of influential parties: nine bales are already shipped for France and Belgium.

Lots of beef have arrived at Cadiz in good condition, for samples; and although it does not keep as well as the dried beef, it is a very good article.

It is on sale at 97 Calle Peru and 35 Paseo Julio (Sor. Ramayon). 6p o8.

Interesting to Sheep Farmers.

For sale, Laths for Sheep corrales of 1½ and 16 feet long and a fine assortment of Pine of all sizes.

Apply Corralon Calle Venezuela No. 317. 4p o6

TEUTONIA.

Sonnabend, den 8 October, 8½ Uhr,

ABENDUNTERHALTUNG.

Einführung ausnahms weise unbeschränkt.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Argentine Races at Belgrano.

Sunday next, 9th inst.

Extra trains will leave the 25 de Mayo Station to take passengers to Belgrano at 10:40 a.m. and at 12:40 p.m.; returning at 4:45 and 6:15 p.m.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

On Sale.

One square league of camp situated between Arecires and Fortin de Areco. No better camp for sheep to be had. For further information apply to Calle Rivadavia No. 42 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Splendid Land to Rent.

There are two leagues of fine land to let for 8 years in the Magdalena Partido. The flocks at present on the land will be sold or not, to meet the convenience of the tenant.

Those who may feel interested in the above can apply for further particulars to MESSRS. TORRES & LAVALLE, Calle Belgrano No. 60. o8 15p d w

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258. 3p. o8.

AUCTION.

By URIARTE & CO., of an Estancia, at their house, Calle Victoria, No. 140.

On Thursday, the 12th of October, at One o'Clock, will be sold; without fail, for cash, an Establishment of Camps, in the Partido of Tordillo, and within three leagues of the Pueblo Dolores, containing an area or half a league in front by one in depth. The camp is of a superior class, with abundant pasturage, especially good for the rearing of sheep. It has one poblacion comprizing an azotea house with five rooms, monte corrals, &c., two puestos with ranchos and corrales.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, 2,000 Mestiza sheep, bred on the same camp, and belonging to the same property. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. sept21,18p

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs, Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, 6th May 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."
1 m s 3.

JUST RECEIVED ex "UNA"
A Splendid Assortment of
DRAPERY GOODS
Suitable for the present and coming Season, and selected especially for this Market.

P. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
s 11 x.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
j5,1m JOHN BEST & BROS.

New English Grocery Store.

61—CALLE RECONQUISTA—61.
JAMES HASTINGS.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he will open, on or after the 1st Oct., his new and well-assorted Grocery Establishment. Having been for many years in the trade, and enjoying an extensive connection in the Camp, he possesses many advantages over others who have recently started in the same business. His goods are without exception, the most excellent in the River Plate, and defy all competition or rivalry.

J. H., in reminding his Friends by this notice of his reappearance in business, trusts to their patronage and support which hitherto for so many years he enjoyed with profit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

All goods purchased of the undersigned will be despatched to the Plazas and Railways free of charge.

Buenos Ayres Sept 12 1864.
JAMES HASTINGS.
61—Reconquista—61.
s 12 1 m d w.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

CIGARS.

E. RATHJE,

60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Fresh arrivals every month.
s21, x

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.

For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Corcos de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacras etc.

Corrales portátilas con postes de hierro y tablas.

Mojones de hierro.

Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

Piletas de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.

Maquinas de estirar alambre.

Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionándo sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

Rams.

Remarkably fine rams of three and four crosses of Rambouliet blood (Cabaña Imperial breed) on sale at the Chacra of Mr. Latham Camino de Casa Teja partido de Quilmes.

For size, weight of fleece and length of staple, this flock is unsurpassed in the province, and it is precisely the class most desirable for the regeneration of the general run of flocks in the country.

The Ewes—dams of the rams offered for sale, averaged at the last clip 9½ lbs. each of prime conditioned wool.

12 p s 25.

To English Sheep Farmers.

To rent, a splendid Estancia, distant 18 leagues to the South, in the Partido of Magdalena, containing 2 square leagues with 27 poblaciones, 40,000 sheep, corrales, montes, &c. The Camp has not one viscachera and is one of the best in all the Province for the rearing of sheep, and to the present no disease has ever been known on it, notwithstanding the bad years; it also contains some thousands of cows.

The whole will be rented in one lot or in parts; or will be sold 5, 10, 15, or 20,000 thousand of the above named sheep.

For further particulars apply at 390 Calle Victoria. s18 1m d w.

E. J. R. EASTLER
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

PROSPECTUS

For the formation of a Company to Establish

A PLEASURE PARK IN PALERMO.

CAPITAL—$2,000,000.

In 2,000 Shares, of $1,000 m/c each.

The Park, which will be laid out in the style of the best European Parks, will include fine carriage drives and walks, ornamental grounds, with lakes, fountains, and bowers, &c., cafées, restaurants, refreshment-rooms, billiards, bagatelles, cricket, croquet, gymnasium, archery grounds, shooting galleries, bowling saloons, bowls, quoits, swings, and all kinds of amusements and games.

There will also be held, at the proper seasons, agricultural shows, both of animals and of implements, as also of agricultural produce, flower shows, &c. Also bazaars will be held for charitable purposes, banquets, &c.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares shall have been taken, a meeting of shareholders will be called for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and of making other necessary arrangements.

Subscription lists will be opened at the following places:—

At the Exchange Rooms; Messrs. Mackern's, Calle San Martin; Mr. L. V. Wilkie, Calle Chacabuco; Mr. Emile Paris, Armourer, Calle Rivadavia; at the "Standard" Office; and with Eugene J. Paris, 88, Calle Parque. s 13

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p%) per annum, which is liquidated ever six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Have just received per Packet their first delivery of goods suitable for the coming season (direct from the manufacturers) including

Men's Tweed Suits, Pilot Jackets and Vests, Bedford Cord and Cord Pants,
Best Jean Stripe Shirts, Blue Shirting Stripes (best quality) 36-inch
Linen Stripe Shirting, White Dress and Crimean Shirts, 8-4 ex fine
Wool Plaids, Cotton and Linen Ticking, Blankets, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

N.B—As we will receive a fresh supply monthly throughout the Season, our customers may at all times rely on having a good and well assorted Stock to select from, which will be offered at lowest possible cash prices at the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd " .....£25.
3rd " .....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd " .....£45.
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These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Parana will leave this on the 14th of October.

Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., AGENTS,
85 RECONQUISTA.

A DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE

For Sale, the well-built and commodious dwelling-house known as the "Casa Amarilla," at the entrance of the Boca road.

For particulars apply to Mr. Robert Hunt, at the quinta adjoining. s23,15p

Hotel De Genéve,

43—Calle Mayo—43.
(formerly Hotel de Commerce,)

This establishment has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort. The proprietor has the honor to announce to the public that he receives pensioners, and offers every convenience of board and lodging for gentlemen or families. 1m s30

DILIGENCIAS PARA LOBOS Y 25 DE MAYO.

DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA
CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO

PARA LOBOS

Los dias—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20 22-24-26-28-30.

Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15 17-19-21-23-25-27-29

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel De la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hote on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

Just Received by GEORGE ELLIS

39—Calle Defensa—39.

A first class selection of English and Scotch Tweeds, and a few French Cassimeres.

☞ Don't forget the number. 39—Defensa—39. s 18, 1 m

Just received direct from the Manufacturers
Ex Steamer "Una" and "Gadileo."
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOODS
COMPRISING,
Plain and Fancy Dresses,
All-wool Plaids, Assorted Clans,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Extra-fine 32 inch Linseys,
Drab and Black Watered Moreens,
Paisley Scarfs, All-wool Plaid do.
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Gray & White Sheetings 8-4 to 12-4
Welsh and Scotch Flannels,
First-class Hosiery every size,
Vests and Drawers to match,
Tweeds, Moleskins, Corduroy &c.
THOMAS FALLON,
Hibernian House;
61, 66, & 68 Calle Piedad.
N.B.—Fresh arrivals every month. s17 1m.

Arnold's Patent Ruffles,

Patented 1860.

This universally admired article for ladies' trimming is graceful and pretty in its effect on every garment to which it is adapted, either for ladies' or children's wear. It is made by a new process, in the neatest and most substantial manner, and will laundry equal to the best hand-made Ruffle.

To be purchased at
JAMES S. HILL AND CO.'S,
21, CALLE FLORIDA.
3p. 06.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES

SPRING MEETING, NOV. 1, 1864.

First Race, 12 Noon.

Trial Stakes—Entry, Three Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 145lb. Once round.

Second Race, 12½ p.m.

Amateur Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollers, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 145lb. Half round

Third Race, 1½ p.m.

Buenos Ayres Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140 lb. One and a half rounds.

Fourth Race, 3 p.m.

Ladies' Purse—Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars added. For horses that have never run at any previous public meeting. Weight, 145lb. Once round.

Fifth Race, ½ p.m.

Challenge Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140lb. Two rounds.

Sixth Race, 4½ p.m.

Committee Purse—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 145lb. Once round

Seventh Race, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses of the day)—Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Catch weights. Once round.

Colts and fillies under 3 years allowed 10 lbs. Mares 7 do. Winners at any public meeting of the distances in which they are entered to carry 5lb extra; if winners of more than one, 8lb. extra. Horses may be run with or without plates, at the option of owners. Any rider presented by a Member or Owner, and approved of by the Committee, shall be admissible, on depositing Five Hundred Dollars m/c. as a deposit for honest riding, which amount to be forfeited in case of a conviction.

Complete English Jockey Costume, consisting of jacket, breeches, and top boots, to be strictly adhered to; and only English saddles containing the corresponding tree and gullet-plate to be used.

The printed rules of the New Market Jockey Club to be strictly observed, so far as practicable, in the opinion of the Committee.

Nominations, amount of entries, names, marks and colors of horses, colors of riders, to be made on or before the 15th October next, sealed, and delivered at Calle 25 de Mayo, No 7.

N. B.—Half forfeit allowed if declared on or before the 26th October, 1864.

Nuevas Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to
223—*CALLE VICTORIA*—223.

Leaves for Pilar every day.
" Capilla del Senor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all uneven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Ramadero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pilar every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Ramadero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners,
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Argentine Diligences

159 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 189.

Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Senor, San Antonia de Areco, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 26th of each Month.

Leaves Arrecifes for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Areco, Capilla del Senor, and Pilar on the 4th 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each Month.

Leaves the Argentine Hotel of Messrs. Dorrego and Montero, in the Capilla del Senor, passing by Pilar, on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each Month.

Price of Passage and Luggage per Arr.

To Pilar	40 dols. ...	10 dols.
" Capilla del Senor ...	70 ...	15
" San Antonio de Areco	120 ...	20
" Arrecifes	200 ...	25

Conductors and Owners,
PAUL AND ROMULO DIAZ

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57
(Corner Potosi.)
N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the country. s 5 x

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO
Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.
Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28
Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.
AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.
Empresarios,
SABORIDO Y GARCIA.
s 4 x.

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes,

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Ten Colors, Price 1s. 6d, 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,

Also for

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot—19A COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON

It Cures So Quick.

Radway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly fulfils its mission of relieving the patient of pain and discomfort.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.
NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.
NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

A highly respectable lady of the city of New York, while nailing down some carpets, ran a small carpet tack in her knee and stifled the pain. For two years she was laid up a cripple, spent upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHOUT DERIVING ANY BENEFIT. She was advised by a nurse to use Radway's Ready Relief; the first application gave her ease, one week's use made a perfect cure. Had this lady tried the Ready Relief when the injury happened, she would have escaped the painful sufferings of two years' duration, and saved two thousand dollars. Bear in mind, that Radway's Ready Relief will prove its marvellous efficacy at once in all cases where pain is experienced, whether Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, or Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Colds. Let those who suffer try it. Price 35 cts. per bottle.

General Agency and Commission House

WILD & PERKINS,

Rosario de S. Fé, Cordoba St. 87 & 89.

For the purchase and sale of land in this as well as other provinces; property of every description, domestic produce such as cattle, sheep, hides, wool, grains, metals &c; consignments of produce as well as merchandize to the Interior attended to, despatch of vessels, collections and representations in commercial affairs, &c.

The want of a land and cattle Agency in Rosario to facilitate the sale or lease of landed property, the examination and arrangement of titles, &c. has been very prejudicial to the interests of new-comers, and has prevented many from purchasing in this Province.

The undersigned will give especial attention to this important branch of their business, and their experience in this as well as other countries inspires them with confidence that, in land transactions as well as other commission business with which they may be favored, they will give entire satisfaction,

SANTIAGO J. WILD
s30,m WILLIAM PERKINS.

To Camp Purchasers.

Just Received ex Steamer "Parana"

Moleskins and Corduroy, Mens Linen Drawers, Boys Cotton do, Linen Knickerbocker Suits, Tweed Suits, Alpaca Coats, Gingham 12-4 Flannels for Petticoats, Knitting Cotton, Extra Super, Fingering Yarn, Boys Cotton Vests, Check Shirts, Best Check for Shirts, and other articles, all of which are offered at moderate prices at

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27.
30p 06

Rams—Rams—Rams.

The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, begs to inform his Friends in the Camp that he has on hands a splendid collection of animals, from Three Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, m/c., and is confident that each in its class will compete with anything in the province.

In the "Rambouillet type" will be found some fine specimens of the pure blood, besides crossings from the "Merino," possessing the size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired.

In the "Negrettes" he has also some beautiful animals of pure blood, as likewise the "Negrette" drawn from the "fine Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool.

In addition to the above he wishes to draw especial attention to his celebrated Argentine breed, between the "Rambouillet" and "Negrette Ewe," and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as combining size and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities so anxiously looked for by all experienced sheep-farmers, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above in half, three-quarter, and pure blood, already acclimatized, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care.

He can likewise supply the above classes in Ewes, either picked or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer.

PATRICK BOOKEY.

Santa Catalina, July 1, 1864.

N.B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Moreno, fifteen from Lujan, and eight from Canuelas; or application can also be made at 66 Piedad, or 268 Bolivar 3 m j 22

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.
Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes.)

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

AUCTION AT ROSARIO

By SANTIAGO J. WILD.
93 splendid lots.

On Friday, October 21st, at 1 p. m. by order of the Courts, near the terminus of the Argentine Central Railway

Will be sold NINETY THREE splendid lots of land, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Judas Palacios situate near the the Central terminus, and adjoining the railway on both sides. Valuations, plans &c. may be seen at the auctioneer's office, where carriages will also be in waiting on the day of the sale to convey the public gratis.

12p s29.

AUCTION SALE,

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST,

Of 49 lots of land at the Boca, Riachuelo, and near a Railway station, and facing the river, part of what was belonging to the estate of James Brian, Esq.

On Wednesday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder, for cash—No. 1 to 49—49 lots of land of 12½ varas front by 50 deep.

6p,o5

English Tailoring Establishment,

27—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—27

The undersigned, Murray and Gibson (late James Gibson) in returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage hitherto received, beg leave to inform them that the managing partner of this firm has just returned from Europe with a very choice assortment of English goods of the best quality, and suitable for the season; including a select stock of West of England Cassimers and Scotch Tweeds, Boys' (Knickerbocker and Eton Suits), Youths', and Gents' ready-made clothing, Shirts, &c., &c., which have been selected with the greatest care, and are now offered at very moderate prices.

27 Calle de la Victoria.
MURRAY & GIBSON.
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ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.

Director, Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

First-rate Commercial education.

Nothing but French and English spoken.

N.B—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital. oct5 1m

The Zingara.

Will leave about the 12th of October for Liverpool. She has unequalled accommodation for passengers. It is a favourite opportunity for all those who have made their fortune in the River Plate to return to the old country Parties anxious to get friends out to this country can do so by giving the usual guarantee.

For further particulars apply to Captain Stocks or to Mr. George Wilks No. 7 Calle Mayo. 20 p,s 20

English Carpenters.

92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92

We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.

JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.

N.B.—Camp orders will be attended too with the greatest possible care. 3m o4.

Shearing.

FIRST-CLASS TYING TWINE AND SORBY'S SHEARS,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, AND 68, PIEDAD.
9p, s29

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the STANDARD Printing office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

CHARGE OF FALSIFYING A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

It will be remembered that a case was brought before the Birmingham magistrates which was adjourned to the sessions, because the two magistrates then sitting did not agree in opinion whether a parish clerk had a right to ask questions of parties applying to be married, or for certificates, but would have the assistance of a third magistrate. Benjamin Bennett again appeared to answer the charge of unlawfully making a false statement on the 10th of October, 1862, for the purpose of being inserted in the register of marriages at Aston, touching certain particulars required by an Act 6 and 7 William IV., sec. 41, 42, cap. 86, for registering births, marriages, and deaths in England. Mr. Kennedy said he had looked into the law of the question, and found the cases which related to it. There were a great many. He proposed to divide his argument into two points. The first was that it was not necessary that the questions should be asked by a clergyman so long as he was present—his clerk, who acted as his legal agent, could ask them. The act said that "any person who shall make a statement to be inserted." Now, that statement to all intents and purposes was meant to be inserted, and was asked by the person legally appointed by the clergyman to perform that office; and, according to the evidence of Miss Priest, in the hearing of the clergyman, it had not been in the presence of the clergyman. Mr. Kennedy quoted several cases in support of his argument. Mr. Burbury, solicitor, of Stourbridge, contended that the questions ought to have been asked by the clergyman in person, whereas they were asked by the clerk. Mr. Kennedy urged that the clergyman was present; but, whether or no, the clerk acted legally, as the agent of the clergyman. The Bench overruled Mr. Burbury's objection, and considered that it would be best for the case to go to the courts above. The misdemeanour of giving a false statement respecting his residence having been proved, the defendant was next charged with felony, by having, after obtaining the certificate of his marriage, erased the word "banns" and substituted that of "licence." After some preliminary observations, showing the nature of the offence, Mr. Kennedy called Angelina Priest, sister to Mrs. Bennett, who said that she saw the prisoner hand the certificate to her sister, and represented that it was a certificate, and that the prisoner and her sister had been married by licence. The certificate was produced, and it appeared that the word "banns" had been erased, and "license" substituted in its place. Witness was a confidante of both parties, and they did not wish their parents to know about the marriage. Witness advanced £3 to her sister, a order to pay for the licence. A house was furnished for the married couple after the marriage became known, to the amount of £100, by her parents, but, in consequence of the dissolute behaviour of the prisoner, her sister had to take the furniture from the house and live with her parents. Evidence similar to what had been formerly given was adduced, and the magistrates considered that there was a *primâ facie* case for sending it to the assizes. The prisoner was admitted to bail, himself in £50 and his father in £50, as his surety. Mr. Burbury then rose to prefer a charge against Phœbe Bennett, wife of Benjamin Bennett, the prisoner in the preceding case, for having, on the 10th November, 1862, in the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, unlawfully made, for the purpose of being inserted in the register of marriages for the parish of Aston, false statements touching certain particulars required by an Act made and passed in the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 86, intituled "An Act for registering births, deaths, and marriages." There were two counts against the defendant, one for permitting a false statement made by her affianced husband, in representing that she was only twenty-four years of age, when in reality she was twenty-seven, to be uncontradicted; and the other for signing her name Phœbe Francis Priest in the register, when her name in reality was Francis Phœbo Priest. A copy of her baptism, taken from the register of Kingswinford Church, was produced, by which it appeared that she was baptised in the name of Francis Phœbe Priest. A long conversation took place between the magistrates and professional gentlemen as to whether the wife was or was not under the control of her husband. Mr Kennedy denounced this counter-charge as detestable and contemptible. The magistrates, considering that the wife was under the control of her husband, dismissed the case.

THE EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

The inquest on William Davis, a fireman in the employ of the North London Railway, killed by the explosion of a locomotive engine at the Camden-road station on the 16th of August, was resumed on Thursday at the St. Martin's Tavern, Pratt-street, Camden-town, by Dr. Lankester.

The coroner and jury in the first instance assembled at the Camden-road station, and accompanied by Mr. Adams, locomotive superintendent, and other authorities of the railway, proceeded to the company's works at Bow, where the engine was in the locomotive shed, and where they made a minute inspection of the exploded fire-box and other damaged portions of the engine.

Mr. W. Campbell Sleigh, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Pain and Layton, attended on behalf of the North London Railway Company.

Captain William Tyler, R.E., was examined, and read a long report, which, after recapitulating much of what had already been proved in evidence, proceeded:—"This engine has exploded in consequence of the failure of certain copper stays in the left of the fire-box; and these stays have been gradually broken through, or nearly broken through, during the ten years that the engine has been at work. The engine has been working for some time in a critical condition, and, for a considerable period, with a less margin of strength than ought to be preserved between working pressure and bursting pressure; and it would have gone on working but for the explosion, unless symptoms of leakage or bulging had been observable in the interior of the fire-box. It becomes important to consider, under these circumstances, whether this locomotive boiler should not have been subjected to more frequent tests by hydraulic pressure. The locomotive superintendent of the North London Railway does more than the officers of most of the great railway companies in this respect, in testing his boilers whenever they are stripped or brought in for a thorough repair. But still more is evidently required. This explosion shows that many of the copper stays required renewal within a shorter period, and it is not safe to wait for leakage or perceptible bulging inside the firebox before renewing them in an old boiler. There is great difficulty in ascertaining the condition of these stays without taking the boiler to pieces. The space between the firebox and the outer shell is closed for a number of years, but no weakness is exhibited by the stays, nor can any defects be detected by the sound of the hammer until they have been actually fractured, while there may be a great many of them partially fractured, as has happened in this case, without its being known that they are in that condition. One remedy to which I would refer as being practicable and likely to prove efficient, is that of using hollow stays, which has been done, I believe, for many years by Mr. Beattie, on the London and South-Western Railway. Each stay would then leak, and show its weakness when it was partially broken. The only other remedies that I am aware of are more frequent tests by water pressure, and earlier renewal of the stays. The strain upon each stay at 120lb. to the square inch in the boiler would in this case have been 2,430lb., and its ultimate strength when new would have been about six times that amount, taking the tenacity of the copper at 36,000 the square inch. The total strain upon the side of the firebox, to be resisted by the ninety-six stays which supported it, would have amounted to upwards of 100 tons. I may add, in conclusion, though it has nothing to do with the explosion, that I observed extensive symptoms of channelling in the iron plate at the back of the angle at which the explosion commenced, and that there were no hanging stays in the boiler for connecting the outer shell to the roof stays of the firebox, such as there ought to be, in my opinion, for additional security in every locomotive boiler."

In reply to the jury, Captain Tyler said he thought the hydraulic test was the best that could be applied in order to ascertain the strength of the boiler and firebox.

Some other evidence having been given,

Mr. Sleigh said that he had several scientific gentlemen present, independent of the company, including Mr. Craig and Mr. Kitson, both eminently practical men, and he should be happy to call any other evidence to assist in the fullest inquiry into this lamentable occurrence.

The jury said they would not require any further evidence.

The Coroner then summed up, and

The jury, after consulting together for some time, said they had agreed upon the fact that the death was caused by "misadventure," and that they had also agreed upon the following resolutions:—

"The jury are of opinion that the firebox of the locomotive engine that exploded and killed the said William Davis ought to have been more thoroughly examined, considering the age of the engine and the appearance of the rivet heads. The said jury also recommend to the North London Railway Company for the future a more strict examination of the fireboxes, especially as the rivet heads of the stays of the firebox which exploded show such evident signs of weakness."

Mr. Sleigh said that those resolutions should be communicated to the directors of the company, and he was sure they would receive the fullest consideration at their hands. He might mention that he had just been informed that in addition to the half-brother who gave evidence on the last occasion, the deceased had a mother partially dependent upon him, and the company would take care that she should be well looked after.

VAGARIES OF AN ARISTOCRAT.

Strange Conduct.

The fashionable watering-place of Dunoon was last week the scene of a good deal of sensational amusement, says the *North British Mail*, arising out of the vagaries of an aristocratic visitor. The gentleman in question is the Hon. William Henry Bruce Ogilvie, of Cowden, whose name recently figured in the London journals in connection with some singular proceedings there with which he was immediately mixed up. He is brother to the Earl of Arlie, and, though only twenty-four years of age, is a retired officer of the army.

He arrived at Dunoon on last Monday week, and took up his quarters in Mr. Lauder's Royal Hotel. Having put the whole inmates of the Royal in a state of excitement by his strange, restless conduct, he sallied into the village, entered the shop of a confectioner, and cleared the counter of all the available pastry, confections, cigars, &c., throwing the same to a crowd of youngsters outside, who had no objections to be thus treated by the liberal stranger. He opened his hotel in the most hospitable way to all comers, inviting porters and labourers nightly to entertainments, at which a piper presided. He would go out dressed, give away articles of clothing, and return to his hotel bare-foot and almost naked. The landlord soon wearied of him, as his erratic proceedings engrossed the attention of everybody in the house. Night and day it was all the same—he seemed never to tire of cutting the most singular capers, and all, as he said, in the way of having fun. He would run out and in about the hotel with nothing on his person but a short flannel shirt. He was fond of decorating himself with articles to make a show. With a large bright metal dish-cover for a helmet, a window blind for a toga, gaudy-coloured bell-pulls for sashes, a fish-slice, a huge carving-knife, or a poker for a weapon, or a gasalier torn from the ceiling for a sceptre, he would rush upon and frighten the inmates, or run out through the streets a theatrical warrior, willing to do battle with any one who came in his way. For days and nights he persisted in this extravagant conduct, putting the inmates of the hotel in a constant state of terror and alarm. He would retire as if to go to bed, and immediately afterwards would be found throwing dressing-glasses, basins, and ewers over the windows into the street. On the Thursday he went, accompanied by the landlord, who was anxious to look after the safety of his lodger, for a ride in a chaise and pair. On arriving near to the powder works behind Sandbank, where a gang of labourers were employed in making drains, the hon. gentleman threw off the most of his clothing, along with his shoes and stockings, and barefooted, with spade in hand, tackled to work with the men, and did work toughly for three hours, till the men had ceased to labour for the day. One day he ran down the pier and wanted to hire a small boat to pull across the river. The man who had the boats in charge, seeing the applicant so excited and likely to be a dangerous customer, would not hire him a boat, on which he ran down to the beach, where boats were lying, with his own hands dragged a boat down into the water, stripped all but naked, pulled out into the river, and having in an hour exhausted himself, pulled back to the shore. He would in the hotel heat a poker or other implement red hot, and issue to the street with it, as he said, to frighten people. But such conduct could not be long tolerated; a younger brother of the hon. disorderly was communicated with. He came to Dunoon, but all his efforts could not make his friend behave himself. Things were coming to a crisis; for, on Saturday night last, the gentleman took umbrage at his host for showing a strong opposition to a continuance of conduct that had not only frightened every guest save the author of it out of the hotel, but put all the other inmates in bodily fear. He suddenly ordered his luggage to be collected, saying that he was going to leave the house. This was a prospect of a happy riddance. Out he went, and when out, to prevent the chances of his return, the doors of the hotel were closed against him. He proceeded to the Eagle Hotel, but his character being there before him, he was not admitted, at least as a lodger. He wandered abroad all night, and about eight o'clock on Sunday morning he made his way in through the grounds to Dunoon Castle, which is occupied by Mr. Eglinton and family. He rang the door bell, but not being immediately answered, he opened one of the windows of the dining-room, violently forced in the shutters, gained admission, and threw himself into one of the couches, making himself quite at home. The inmates of the house became alarmed at this unwonted intrusion. The gardener ventured into the dining-room, but the intruder ordered him to be gone, and sent to him a gentleman to whom he might address himself. At length a son of the family made his appearance, and the short conference which ensued is said to have ended in the intruder making a vociferous leap through a large pane of plate glass out at a window. He ran to his old quarters at the Royal, rung the bell furiously, and when denied admission, he tried to force open a front window. The landlord, however, arrived in time to prevent him in getting through the window, and when the madcap found himself defeated in his object, he with one of his fists deliberately smashed nine panes of glass in the sash. By this time Mr. Eglinton made his appearance along with a couple of policemen, who took the hon. gentleman into custody on a charge of feloniously entering Mr. Eglinton's house. He was kept in the lock-up at Dunoon till the following day, when he was sent in custody, via Lochgoilhead, to the gaol at Inveraray, there to await the consequences of his folly.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

On Friday Mr. John Humphreys, the Middlesex coroner, held an inquiry at the Black Horse Tavern, Kingsland-road, respecting the death of Ann Holliday, aged seventeen years, who committed suicide under very extraordinary circumstances.

Richard Arnold, 6, Duncan-street, London-fields, said that about twelve o'clock on Thursday morning he was on the Haggerston-bridge, when he saw the deceased on the top of the parapet. A girl named Louisa Francis had a hold of her, and kept her up. Francis called out that she could not hold her longer. Witness ran up and saved her. Two policemen came up at the time, and one of them took her into custody, but the other said, "Oh, let her go; she is afraid to drown herself. She would not have done it if no one was here." He let her go, and she went away from the canal, but witness saw her turn up another street. He followed her, and saw her rushing up the street towards the Queen's-road bridge. He overtook her, and said, "You are a very foolish young woman." She said, "You do not know all." A crowd gathered, and she asked the way to Cambridge-heath-bridge. The people said, "She does not mean to commit suicide." After a short time had elapsed witness saw her getting over a paling near the towing path. Louisa Francis caught hold of her dress, but she struck Francis in the face, and saying, "There is no use in your trying to stop me," forced herself clear. Witness jumped the palings, but fell, and deceased plunged into the water. There was a dog present, and witness sent the animal in, but it was not strong enough to pull her out. A crowd gathered, and amongst them five policemen. The drags did not come for a long time. A gentleman said that he would go in after deceased, but he did not like the job, and he was ten minutes taking off his shirt and trousers. He said that some one in the crowd stole his shirt-pin, and when he went into the water he kept his watch in his hand. He could not swim very well and he came out again.

Coroner: With five policemen standing by, did he think it necessary to carry his watch in his hand?

Witness said that the gentleman was very vexed about his pin being stolen. The police said to him that he could have taken twenty shirts off while he was taking off one; but they did not offer to go in themselves. Ultimately the drags were brought, and deceased was got out dead. Witness could not tell who the policeman was that let the deceased out of his custody in the first instance. Deceased appeared to be sober.

Louisa Francis, 5, Mildmay-avenue, Ball's-pond, said that deceased lived with her. On the Wednesday night she met Charles Nicholson, with whom she lived. There was a quarrel; he struck her, and she said she would commit suicide. She was not sober. She tried to commit suicide two years ago.

Charles Nicholson, a seller of "canaries," or stained sparrows, about the streets, a respectably dressed young man, said that deceased lived with him as his wife. He met her on Wednesday in the street, and asked her for the key. She refused it, and threw money and mud in his face. He struck her with his open hand, not with his fist, and pushed her down. He knew she walked the streets, but he gave her money to live upon. She had taken poison once. It was said she poisoned her child, and she was arrested for it, but it was a mistake. The child died. She lived with another before she lived with witness.

The parents of the deceased said that she lodged three doors from their house in Mildmay-avenue. She never had a child, and she had only been given to loose ways for three or four months. Other evidence, however, was to a very different effect. One witness stated that the deceased, who was a very fine girl, had been "gay" to the knowledge of her parents ever since she was a child. She would not have been seventeen until May next.

The Coroner remarked upon the extraordinary nature of the case. It was a preposterous act for the police to have let the deceased go free when they had arrested her in the very act of committing suicide. The state of profligacy disclosed was a disgrace to all concerned.

The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of unsound mind from drink and debauchery."

The proceedings then terminated.

A Ragged Lot.—A traveller says that during his visit to Ireland he met a mob of children so ragged, that if they got entangled, it would have taken their parents a lifetime to have separated them.

A Satisfactory Reason.—Mr. Alexander, the architect of several fine buildings in the county of Kent, was under cross-examination at Maidstone, by Serjeant (afterwards Baron) Garrow, who wished to detract from the weight of his testimony. "You are a builder, I believe?" "No, sir, I am not a builder; I am an architect!"—"Ah, well! architect or builder, builder or architect, they are much the same; I suppose?"—"I beg your pardon, sir; I cannot admit that: I consider them to be totally different."—"Oh, indeed! perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists?"—"An architect, sir, prepares the plans, conceives the design, draws out the specifications—in short, supplies the mind. The builder is merely the bricklayer or the carpenter; the builder, in fact, is the machine—the architect the power that puts the machine together, and sets it going!" "Oh, very well; Mr. Architect, that will do! 'And now, after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you can inform the court who was the architect for the Tower of Babel?'"—**There was no architect, sir, and hence *the confusion*.**

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY PARAFFIN OIL.

A singular case of suicide by means of paraffin oil the only instance of the kind known, formed the subject of investigation at an inquest held on Thursday, by M. William Payne, coroner for the City and Southwark on the body of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Brown, aged 4 years.

The deceased was the wife of John Brown, a gasfitter, residing at No. 22, Portland-place, Deptford-lower-road, and she had one child. A short time since this child was robbed in the street by a woman, whom the deceased prosecuted, and was bound over to appear against at the Surrey Sessions.

John Brown, the husband of the deceased, deposed that after she had taken proceedings against the woman that had robbed the child, she was so persecuted by the women, who were the friends of the thief, that she had become bad in her mind. She was so affected that she used to say to witness, "I shall be hanged, and you will have to attend my execution." She used also to say, "The child was not ours at all, I stole her." The girl in question was the deceased's only child. Witness was not aware that she had taken paraffin oil twice, he only heard of it after she tried to cut her throat.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton, 22, Portland-place, Lower-road, Deptford, said that the deceased and her family lodged with her. On Tuesday witness heard her scream out, "Now I have done it at last." Witness went into the room and found her standing on the floor with her throat gashed, and a dinner knife, covered with blood, on the table near her hand. Witness sent for a doctor. Deceased had been in a very excited state ever since the robbery of her daughter in the street. She had always been delicate in health.

Emma Wakeham said that the deceased believed that she would be destroyed for prosecuting a thief, and her mind gave way.

Mr. S. Turner, surgeon, said that when he saw the deceased she was in a nearly insensible state. There was a slight wound in her throat, but it was not dangerous. Her pulse was feeble, and she was very cold. She was obviously labouring under the effect of poison. He applied the stomach pump, and she partially revived. She told him that she had taken two large doses of paraffin oil. She said that she had swallowed one half pint in the evening before, and another that morning. She gradually sank and expired. The *post mortem* examination showed that death had resulted from the effects of poisoning by paraffin oil. The cut in the throat had had nothing to do with the death of the deceased.

The Coroner having summed up, and remarked upon the strange nature of the case,

The Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased committed suicide by taking and swallowing down a quantity of paraffin oil while in a state of unsound mind.

The proceedings then terminated.

STRANGE SCENE IN A LONDON CHURCH.

We extract the following from the *Times* of Monday:—An announcement that "Brother Ignatius," a young clergyman of the Church of England, whose efforts to establish a Benedictine Monastery in the East of England have met with some success, and whose proceedings at Claydon and Norwich have recently excited some attention, was to preach in the district parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, naturally drew an overwhelming congregation on Sunday morning. St. Mary's is in the parish of St. Pancras, and the Rev. Edward Stuart, M.A., of New-inn-hall, Oxford, is the incumbent. When the bell which proclaims the morning service ceased, the first part of a singular scene presented itself. About twenty surpliced choristers entered and took their place in the chancel. They were followed by two priests, wearing green stoles, but no University hoods. Then came Mr. Stuart habited in the cope or full Eucharistic vestments, being different in every respect from the simple surplice, stole, and hood which are ordinarily worn by a priest of the Church of England when engaged in the duties of his church. The "cope" is described in Roman Catholic publications as a "rich habit, covering the whole person, with a hood or cape, generally bearing some rich embroidery, and joined in front by a clasp called a morse." Mr. Stuart's cope was in this way richly embroidered, the ornamentation at the back forming a splendid rich yellow embroidered cross, extending from his shoulders nearly to his heels. Prior to the entrance of the procession two huge candles (between which was a large cross) at the altar were lighted. In the first place Mr. Stuart incensed the altar. A young boy surpliced and kneeling on the steps of the altar presented what is called a "boat," made apparently of silver, containing the incense; then the thurible or censer in which the incense was burnt, and in which it was fumed. This thurible, which was provided with long chains, Mr. Stuart took from the "thurifer," the attendant, and swung it in the air, the result of which operation was that in a very few moments the priests and others who were officiating at the altar became for a time enveloped in a dense white cloud. While these proceedings were going on, the choristers chanted the "Te Deum" with much solemnity. When the Gospel of the day was announced, the church was again incensed. It would be difficult to say whether the Gospel was read or intoned. During the recital of the Nicene creed, most of the congregation knelt down at the words "and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost." At the close of the ante-communion service, Mr. Stuart stood with his back to the cross on the altar, with his face to the congregation, and stripped himself of his ecclesiastic vestment, leaving himself habited in his "alb," a long white linen garment reaching almost to the feet, but very different from the ordinary clerical surplice, and a "girdle" round his waist, representing the girding of the priest's loins in memory of our Lord's admonition to readiness. He wore also an embroidered green stole crossed over his breast. In this dress he went into the pulpit, and said—"Brother Ignatius tells me that he has got a sore throat, and cannot preach here to-day. I am sorry for it, because some have come here probably for the purpose of hearing him. It is not my fault. Before I gave you notice last Sunday morning that he would preach here to-day I received a distinct assurance from him that nothing should hinder him from coming here. Perhaps Brother Ignatius thinks a promise is nothing, and that is my opinion about the sore throat. When I asked him to preach here last summer, and engaged to give him what might be collected for his mission, about £150 being raised, he had no sore throat; but, as the offertory collection to-day was to be on behalf of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, poor Brother Ignatius has got a sore throat. Now, as some have no doubt come to hear Brother Ignatius, I will wait a minute or two to allow those who like to leave the church to go. Those who like to remain I shall be, of course, glad to see to listen to a common-place sermon." About three minutes elapsed, and as no one seemed disposed to move, Mr. Stuart proceeded, taking for his text the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, verses 22 and 23, "And gave him to be the head over all things to the Church." He said there were things in the world quite as important as Brother Ignatius, which existed before Brother Ignatius, and would exist after him, whether he had a sore throat or not. He was going to speak that morning of one of those things, which was the Church of Christ. They were told in the Apostolic writings that there was a Church on earth; secondly, what that Church was; and thirdly, who was the Head of that Church. It was important that people should be taught these things, because in these days people had very indifferent ideas about the Church of Christ. Many people did not know what the Church was, and every clergyman knew that the question was frequently put to him, "What really is the Church?" or, "How many Churches are there?" Is the Church that of England, Rome, France, Russia, Constantinople, or any other country? Some said that the Queen was the Head of the Church, others that the Pope of Rome was its Head. Some affirmed that *Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus*—that there was no salvation beyond the pale of the Church, which was quite true. It was, however, asked what was the nature of the Church, and whether any distinct and definite answer could be given to that question. He thought St. Paul answered the question when he said that the Church was the body of Christ. There was really only one Church on earth, for there was only one body of Christ, and men were made members of that Church by baptism. The Holy Communion being the centre of unity, the Church was Catholic, not simply national, for a national was simply part of a Catholic Church. It was not a Roman Catholic Church, for the word "Roman" showed that the Church to which it was attached was only a portion of the Catholic Church. It certainly had been said that members of that communion did not call themselves Roman Catholics, and that the term "Roman" was only applied to them by persons who were opposed to them in faith. The word "Roman," however, occurred in the canons of the Church as settled by the Council of Trent, and to repudiate that word was a lie on their part. At the same time, he saw no use in employing the language of invective against the Roman Catholics, or in calling them idolators. It would be far better if every one would exert himself to prevent the spread of schism, strife, and variance, and to bring about the reunion of Christendom. Such a thing might not take place in our own day, but all should so strive through misrepresentations and difficulties that if Catholic unity could not be restored the blame did not rest with them. At the close of the sermon Mr. Stuart went back to the altar, where he resumed the Eucharistic vestments, and proceeded to the administration of the Holy Communion, the service being chorally rendered. The service throughout was admirably performed, the singing, which was joined in by the whole congregation, being extremely good, while the whole congregation were most reverent in their demeanour.

RAISING THE SUNKEN STEAMER CHEVY CHASE.

The operations for raising the Chevy Chase steamer, sunk in the Elbe, by the representatives of Lloyd's, are exciting a considerable amount of interest. The Chevy Chase was a new steam-ship, about 600 tons, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, valued at £30,000. In going up the Elbe in the early part of the year she got foul of some ice, which stove her bows and she sunk. The spot where she went down is about twenty miles from Hamburg, lying across the stream with her head in shore. At low tide there are twenty feet of water over the deck aft and ten feet forward. There is a rise of fifteen feet in the flood, the tides sweeping over the ship at the rate of four or five knots an hour. There is not more than ten minutes' slack for working purposes—this is at low water. It was in consequence of the rapid flow of water over the vessel that the raising of the ship was rendered so difficult. One of the company's masters, Captain Frost, succeeded with some divers in repairing the steamer's bows, but the difficulty was to get buoyancy so as to float her, and, with twenty feet of water over the decks, it seemed insurmountable. Then again a second accident befel the ship, another of her plates got stove near her fore sponson, which will have to be made secure before any attempts can be made to raise her. In this dilemma the directors of the company came to a resolution to place the vessel in the hands of Lloyd's Salvage Association, who, after causing a careful survey of the wreck, proposed a plan for accomplishing the rescue of the vessel, which was at once accepted, and instructed Captain Russell to set about carrying it out. The operations, however, have been somewhat tedious.

The sunken steamer is now enclosed in a coffer-dam, consisting of wooden balks, twelve inches thick and sixty feet long, driven into the bed of the river ten or twelve feet. The dam is cased with strong water-tight canvas sheeting. Divers were employed to secure the lower end of the sheeting to the bottom of the piles, heavy bags of clay and stone being placed in it to keep it at the bottom, secured to the bed of the river. Five steam pumps will be set in motion to pump out the water from the dam, so as to get in the stove plate near the sponson. This movement accomplished, the engines will knock off pumping, and will be employed to pump out the ship so as to float her. Beams and other appliances have been erected across the dam to secure it from collapsing. Captain Russell, in a telegram he dispatched from Hamburg to the General Steam Navigation Company, states that he intends to commence pumping as soon as the high wind ceases, and hopes to get the ship afloat in a few days. The operations have at present involved an outlay of nearly £12,000.

HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

The body of a young woman, terribly mutilated, was brought to the Marylebone Workhouse at midnight on Saturday from the Portland-road station of the Metropolitan Railway. One of the railway inspectors states that the woman was accompanied on the platform by a man who pushed her against the carriage door, and that the moment she got drawn under a carriage she ran off at full speed up the entrance staircase and got off. The head and face are uninjured, but the right arm is torn completely from its socket, and the left leg is broken. The lower part of the body is literally torn to pieces, and presents a sickening spectacle. The description is that of a good-looking young woman, age about twenty, grey eyes, fair complexion, light hair done up in plaits; her dress—a black bonnet, drab striped dress, white stockings, and elastic side-spring boots; a wedding ring on the finger. The boots and clothing, pending the inquest, remain in the charge of Mr. Douglas, master of the St. Marylebone Workhouse. Up to Tuesday morning the body of the unfortunate young woman still remains unrecognised. It is probable the death may be attributable to the act of attempting to enter a train in motion; but the conduct of the man under the circumstances has given rise to grave suspicion, irreconcilable as it appears to be with the supposition that the unfortunate woman, as some people think, lost her life through an accident. Not only did he make an immediate escape from the scene of the tragedy—for such it was, having regard to the horrible manner in which the body was mangled and mutilated—but he has allowed whole days to elapse without coming forward to throw any light upon the matter. The right arm and leg of deceased are shockingly crushed, and both are almost torn from the rest of the body. The features, notwithstanding, are said to be quite placid, and might be easily recognisable by a person to whom the deceased was known in life. It appears that about ten or twelve minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday night the deceased and the man who accompanied her presented themselves at the Portland-road station and took two third-class tickets for the Edgware-road station. The next, and indeed the last train going in that direction for the night was due at the Portland-road station at a quarter past twelve. Ordinarily there are two porters on duty on each side of the platform there, but on Saturday evening one was absent from indisposition as it happened, and the platform at which the deceased and the man would have entered the train was in charge of a porter named Clarke. Oddly enough, Clarke appears to have left that side of the station just before the 12.15 train arrived, and to have crossed over to the opposite side to assist in attending to a train going in the opposite or city direction on its stopping there, where there was a porter already. To do that he had to ascend a flight of stairs and cross the line by a covered way. At the top of the stairs he met the man and woman leaving the ticket-counter. He asked where they were going, and the man replying "Edgware-road," he said they must be quick, as that was the last train. "Come on, Kate," said the man, "this is the last train;" and they ran down the stairs together. During this brief parley with the porter the train had arrived, and before they reached the platform the guard had signaled it to start again, and had stepped into his break-van. According to his account the man and woman made a rush at the departing train in spite of his entreaties to them to keep off, and he was powerless to prevent them. He saw no more of them, and the train sped on its way, without stopping, until it reached the next station. After it had gone, Clarke, the porter, in returning to the side of the station which he had left, as described, found the deceased lying on the down line. On raising her up she groaned once or twice, but never spoke. He got assistance, and a surgeon who had been brought pronounced her to be dead. To the surprise of all concerned the man who had accompanied her on to the platform was nowhere to be seen. A few passengers by the train had alighted at the Portland-road station, but he could scarcely have left the station with them, as on leaving he would have been asked to show his ticket, which being one that had just been issued there would probably have excited suspicion. Nor could he have left by the stairs by which he entered, for by that time the door at the top leading to the open street had been barred for the night. The clerk describes him to be a short man, about forty or fifty years of age, wearing a white wide-awake hat and a loose-fitting jacket of shepherd's plaid, with outside pockets, and he thinks he would know him again. It so happened that just before the man and woman presented themselves at the window, the clerk had exhausted his stock of tickets for the Edgware station for the day, and had to break open a fresh batch in order to give them two. From that circumstance he was able to identify the numbers of the two they took, and strange to say one of the two was returned with others from the Edgware-station on Sunday morning as having been given up there on the previous night. It would appear from this that the man had got into the train at the Portland-road station and had gone on to the Edgware-station. Even on that hypothesis his conduct in leaving the Edgware-station without communicating with the authorities there would be utterly inexplicable. Inspector Crapp believes that the death was accidental and caused by the parties attempting to enter the train when it was in motion. By some it is suggested that the intimacy between the deceased and the man may have been of an immoral kind, and that the latter, being ashamed of it, may have slunk away in a cowardly manner on his companion losing her life. The circumstance of the porter Clarke leaving the down platform, of which he was in the sole charge, to cross to the opposite one, certainly appears to require explanation, unless, indeed, he had hoped to return in time to attend to the down train after seeing that going to the city off. Had he been on the down side this sad affair would probably not have happened.

The Federal Debt.—The official statement of the public debt on the 30th of August shows the amount outstanding to be 1,878,563,231 dollars, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, 77,147,122 dollars, or an increase of the public debt since the 2nd of August of 53,073,000 dollars, and of interest 1,029,000 dollars. The debt bearing interest in coin is now 889,839,492 dollars; the debt bearing interest in lawful money, 469,197,000 dollars; the debt on which interest has ceased, 557,470 dollars; the debt bearing no interest, 519,111,267 dollars. The unpaid requisitions are 78,750,000 dollars; and the amount in the Treasury, 17,181,545 dollars.—*New York Shipping List*, Sept. 3.

The Soldier and the General.—A short time ago, says the *New York Herald*, while a regiment was moving by Sherman's head quarters a tent, fly, and fence corner, near Kenesaw Mountain, one of the soldiers observed a major-general lying asleep by the roadside. He spoke very loudly to his comrades, saying: "There's the way we are commanded—officered by generals who get drunk and lie in the fence corners." Sherman heard him and sprang to his feet. "Not drunk, boys," he said, "but I've been up all night, and I'm very tired and sleepy." He got on his horse, and, followed by his staff, rode away.

SUICIDE OF A SOLICITOR THROUGH LOSSES ON THE TURF.

On Wednesday evening an inquiry was held by Mr. William Carter, in the Board-room of the Battersea Union, Wandsworth, respecting the death of Mr. Edward Villier Crotty, aged fifty years.

The deceased gentleman was born in France, but was of Irish extraction. He was by profession a solicitor, and was at one time possessed of a large fortune, all of which, however, he lost on the turf.

Mrs. Eliza Crotty, No. 1, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, said that deceased was her husband. She had only been married to him four years. For twenty years he had not followed his profession as a solicitor. Before witness married him he had run through a large fortune. After the marriage he was left £700, and he lost that. He bet on horse-racing. He latterly tried to regain his money. He used to return home depressed at night, and when witness would ask him what was the matter, he used to reply, "It is a business you do not understand." A gentleman in Oxford used to send him information about particular horses. Numbers of letters from betting gentlemen used to come to the house. There was only one child, a girl three years old. They were in straitened circumstances latterly, but they never wanted food. Deceased was only able to contribute a little towards witness's support, and witness went out as a milliner, in order to keep up the family. He would not take or accept any of the money so earned, but used to say, "What money you have is yours, and you must keep it." His losses of money on horse-racing, his reduced circumstances, and the fact that all his own resources had failed him, witness believed had affected his mind, and caused him to kill himself, but he had never threatened to commit suicide. On the Friday preceding he said that he had lost a large sum of money.

J. Hawkins said that on Monday evening last between five and six o'clock, he was on duty in Battersea-park, when he found the deceased lying on the grass near the flower-gardens. He was surrounded by some children and ladies. He was very pale, and he appeared to be dying. A white china cup lay by his side. He died in a few minutes.

Sergeant Clarke, 31 V, searched the body of the deceased, and found in his pocket a bottle labelled "poison." There was a telegraphic message of the state of the field at the Reading races last Thursday. In another pocket was a form of application to a mutual loan fund society. The only money found was one penny. Deceased was a gentleman of distinguished appearance, and he looked to be only thirty years of age.

Mr. W. Butler said that deceased had commenced life with a very large fortune, and he had at various periods inherited considerable sums, but he had lost all on the turf.

Dr. W. Pocock said that deceased died from prussic acid. The bottle found in his pocket had contained poison.

The Coroner having summed up,

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary mental derangement."

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Gustave Stoven, a commission agent, residing at Victoria-terrace, Old Kent-road, attended on Friday at the Mansion-house, before Mr. Alderman Waterlow, on a summons charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Besley conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Wontner the defence.

The alleged perjury was assigned upon certain affidavits which appeared to have been made in August last, in an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Charles Edward Bailey, of Royal Exchange-buildings, stock and share broker, and others, were plaintiffs, and Ferdinand Frankenheim, a diamond merchant, was defendant, for the recovery of £263 odd, the amount of an alleged dividend on 211 Alliance Bank shares, and for money paid. It appeared that on the 30th of August the defendant Stoven attended at the office of a Mr. Loverson, a solicitor, in Bishopsgate-street, and in the presence of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, an articled clerk of his, was sworn to an affidavit before Mr. William Heath, a commissioner for administering oaths in common law. In that the defendant deposed that on the 29th of August Frankenheim told him in a conversation he had with him that he intended to leave this country in a day or two for Paris, and that he (the defendant) believed he would quit England immediately unless prevented by arrest. On the same day and before the same commissioner, the plaintiffs, Bailey and Bradlaugh, made joint affidavit, in which Bailey, after deposing in effect that Frankenheim was indebted to him and his partners in the sum of £263 15s., said that he had read the affidavit of Stoven, and that for the reasons stated in it, and because he had been informed and believed that Frankenheim had recently sent valuable property out of England, he believed Frankenheim was about to quit England unless he was forthwith apprehended. Bradlaugh, in the same affidavit, deposed that Frankenheim was deeply involved in debt, and had recently stopped payment for upwards of £100,000; that he had made inquries as to his affairs, and had been informed and believed that he had very recently raised large sums of money by the fraudulent issue of bills and cheques, and had sent large sums of money abroad. Frankenheim did not deny the debt for which the action was brought, but it was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the object of the affidavits was to arrest Frankenheim under a writ of *capias*; that they were used for the purpose of deceiving a judge at chambers into granting a special order in a case where there was reason to believe that a person owing £20 was about to leave the country, and so defeat his creditors.

Ferdinand Frankenheim was called, and deposed that he resided in St. Ann's-road, Brixton, and had, during the last four years, carried on business as a diamond merchant in Bloomsbury-square. On the 9th of August he stopped payment, and, under the advice of Messrs. Linklater, he took steps to procure the assent of his creditors to a composition deed. He was so engaged on the 29th of August, when the conversation was alleged to have taken place between him and the present defendant. He had never seen the defendant until he appeared in this court to the summons. He had never spoken to him up to that time. He had no intention to quit the country on the 29th of August, nor to make a journey to Paris. On that very day he attended a summons at the instance of the plaintiff Bailey and others, and admitted the debt. He heard afterwards that a *capias* had been taken out against him, and in consequence he made himself a bankrupt on the following day. He was not arrested.

In cross-examination, witness denied that he had sent anything abroad for the last three years, either money or goods, or that he had the slightest intention to leave England. The whole of the statements in the affidavits were untrue, except that which averred that he owed the £263 odd.

Mr. Wontner, for the defence, submitted that his

THE NEWS BUDGET.

Affray and Loss of Life at Sea.—An affray, trifling in its origin, but deplorable in its results, took place on board a British fishing smack, the Industry, of Barking, last week; off the coast of Holland, by which two men lost their lives. The captain and the mate had a dispute relative to the part of the vessel in which some fish should be placed, and a fight ensued, in the course of which both rolled overboard. The night was very dark; and although the other men on board used every exertion to rescue their comrades, no traces of them could be found. Both men were married, and had families.

Murder by a British Soldier at Malta.—A deliberate murder was recently committed at the Floriana barracks, Malta, near the parade ground, by a private of the 1st battalion of the 22nd Regiment, named John Burns. It appears that Serjeant Ludgate, of the same corps, had reported Burns for some breach of regulation, which was punished with four days' drill; and the cowardly murderer took an opportunity on Tuesday afternoon, whilst the poor serjeant was reposing on his bed, to fire at him with his rifle and kill him on the spot. The culprit was immediately arrested by the guard, and has been handed over to the civil authorities for trial before the Criminal Court and a jury. After the holding of a medical inquest on the body of the murdered serjeant, his mortal remains were interred with military honours.

Money apparently at a Discount.—A gentleman named Kirkland, while passing along Alston-street, Glasgow, observed two little urchins playing with pieces of dirty paper, which he, on examining, discovered to be £1 notes. There were twenty-six of them altogether, and thinking—as he might very naturally do—that money had fallen considerably below "par" when little ragged boys were making playthings of £1 notes, he took possession of the money, and, along with the boys, went to the Central Police-office, and gave them up to the custodier of found property. The money was afterwards claimed by a gentleman named Balderson, and the matter having been brought up at the police-court, Bailie Thomson awarded the boys who had found the money the sum of £1 each.

Perilous Descent from a Balloon.—Mr. Simmons, of Chippertield, Herts, made an ascent a few days ago from a field in Luton. The voyage was made by the aeronaut alone at about six o'clock, the wind being strong at the time of departure, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. Having passed directly over Dunstable to Eddlesboro', Mr. Simmons began his descent, but, on arriving about thirty feet from the ground, a sudden gust of wind caused the balloon to whirl rapidly round, and he was thrown out, and fell to the earth in a stubble field near the Shepherd's Rest public-house at Eddlesboro'. Fortunately, Mr. Simmons was not seriously hurt, and at once sent messengers to look out for his balloon, which, however, had gone in a different direction, and descended at eleven o'clock at night in the farmyard of Mr. Shergold, at Gosmore, near Hitchin.

A Brave Woman.—Some few days ago some very young children were playing in a boat in Teignmouth Harbour. A little boy, between two and three years of age, overbalanced himself, and fell into a depth of five or six feet of water. The accident being observed by two women, they both instinctively rushed into the river to his rescue. One of them, however, finding herself getting beyond her depth, retired, but the other woman, named Sally Staggins, wife of one of the lifeboat's crew, pushed forward and swam a few feet to the child's rescue. She caught him some depth below the surface, and as he was sinking, and afterwards safely brought him ashore. The child was found to be nearly insensible, and must have perished in the absence of Mrs. Staggins' courageous conduct. Her husband has been for some years past one of the lifeboat's crew, and has often assisted in saving life from shipwreck.

Burning of a Petroleum Refinery.—A correspondent of a contemporary has forwarded the following:—Ibraila, August 11.—A terrible conflagration broke out yesterday in a large warehouse for crude petroleum on the banks of the Danube, about twelve miles from the town. The establishment, belonging to an English company, has been completely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at from £200,000 to £210,000. The endeavours made to arrest the progress of the fire were useless, as it found every minute fresh material accumulated in the warehouses. Cast-iron tanks containing from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of petroleum burst with a terrific explosion, and their ignited contents flowing on the ground extended the fire in all directions, until it covered a surface of upwards of 10,000 square yards. The bridge used as a landing stock and two barges were also devoured by the flames.

Emigration Returns.—The harvest has had the usual effect upon the emigration returns. Abundance of work at home has induced labourers, particularly the Irish, who would otherwise have emigrated, to stay. During the past month 22 ships have sailed to the United States under the Act, and have carried 6,765 steerage and 423 cabin passengers; to Canada, 4 ships, with 511 steerage and 147 cabin passengers; to New South Wales, 1 ship, with 284 steerage passengers; and to Victoria, 2 ships, with 922 steerage and 26 cabin passengers; making a total of 8,552 steerage and 596 cabin passengers. Of ships sailing independent of the Act 11 were to the United States, with 63 passengers; 1 to Canada, with 15 passengers; 1 to New Brunswick, with 5 passengers; 1 to New South Wales, with 11 passengers; 2 to Victoria, with 79 passengers; and 2 to South Australia, with 98 passengers; making a total of 25 ships and 671 passengers.

Newspaper Hoax in Liverpool.—On Wednesday a ridiculous hoax was played in Liverpool, by which several hundreds of persons were misled. An account was published in one of the journals of the discovery of Roman remains at Runcorn. It was said that whilst sinking the first pier of the bridge crossing the Mersey at Runcorn, the caisson came in contact with a hard substance. This was removed by means of a strong crane, when it was found to be a wooden coffin, impregnated with oxide of iron, and nearly as hard as iron itself. On opening it there was the embalmed body of a Roman in excellent preservation. It was clothed, arms were laid in the coffin, symbols of dignity, coins, and relics of the most interesting character. The description was most minute, and was signed by a well-known name. Hundreds of persons visited Runcorn during the day in consequence.

The Value of Property in the City of London. the Lord Mayor's Court, a compensation case, and Cohen v. the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, has just been heard. Mr. Serjeant and Mr. Raynard were for the claimants, and Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Gadsden for the company. The claim was £3,000 for three freehold houses Bartlett's-alley, which had been pulled down. An offer of £760 had been made and paid into court. Several witnesses were called on both sides as to the value, and the final difference in the opinion of values was given by a jury. Both parties admitted that property in the city had greatly increased in value, and it was proved on oath that three companies had been established to purchase property in the City for the purpose of selling it again. Mr. Commissioner Kerr told the jury they were to assess the present value. It was remarkable that where railway companies were concerned there was a wide difference as to the opinion of values. The value should be the same as between Mr. Jones and Thomas Smith, but he was bound to say it was not so. The jury awarded £2,450.

A Modern Miracle.—A singular trial has taken place at Madrid. A soldier was cited last week before the police-court for having stolen a gold cup of considerable value, which had been placed as a votive offering on one of the numerous altars dedicated in the city to the Virgin. The soldier at once explained that he and his family being in great distress, he had appealed to the Holy Mother for assistance, and that, while engaged in prayer and contemplation of the four thousand reals' worth of jewels displayed on her brocaded mantle, she stooped, and, with a charming smile, offered him the golden cup. This explanation was received by the court in profound silence, and the case was handed over to the ecclesiastical commission, to whom it at once occurred that, however inconvenient the admission of the miracle might be, it would be impolitic to dispute its possibility. They, therefore, gave the cup to the soldier, at the same time solemnly warning him for the future against such favours from images of any kind, and impressing him with the conviction that the Virgin required the utmost silence from him as a proof of his gratitude.

Swimming for Ladies.—A correspondent writes to the *Globe*:—"Much has been said of the advantage that ladies learning to swim. I think there can be no doubt of this, for it may often save their lives; it will always give them presence of mind in the water; it will enable them to enjoy bathing much more rationally, and it will add to the healthiness of bathing the exercises both to health and suppleness of body from a graceful and strenuous exercise. Ladies, as a general rule, on leaving their van are afraid in the water, *not* having the advantages of a female protector. They cling frantically to the machine attached to the van, and disport themselves in a most extraordinary fashion. The height of perfection is to be the possession of a sufficient amount of pluck to give the greatest number of very low curtseys the water, so as to immerse entirely the head and body. It is very seldom we find them go into water more than twenty-four inches in depth, while those who go to that depth are generally considered good bathers, and possessed of remarkable pluck. The majority stay about the wheels of the van, say, about six inches of water, or a little above their knees. Now, I do not hesitate to say that all this difficulty would be got rid of if the ladies had proper bathing-dresses, and if the manners of our bathing-machines were so modified as to permit them to avail themselves of the help and aid of their husbands, fathers, and brothers."

Explosion of a Letter.—As a clerk in the Oxford Post-office was engaged in the ordinary duty of stamping the letters, which had just arrived by the mail, he was alarmed by a loud explosion, resembling that of a gun, taking place in one of the letters. The room was immediately filled with smoke, and great consternation was of course produced amongst the employés until the cause of the explosion was ascertained. It appears that one of the letters contained a large number of caps, made of gunpowder, and that the operation of stamping caused about twenty of them to explode. The clerk was slightly burnt about his hand and arm, but beyond this no injury fortunately has been done. The Post-office authorities have instituted an investigation into the affair.

Gloomy Aspect of Affairs at Blackburn.—The prospects of the operatives at Blackburn for the coming winter appear very gloomy, and a recurrence of the distress for several months to come is dreaded. Already there are many cotton mills, weaving sheds, iron foundries, and other large establishments closed, in consequence of the long-continued drought, and the stoppage of the supply of water for trade purposes. The water in the canal has also become so low as to cause many of the establishments dependent on this source for their motive power to close; and all heavy traffic on the canal is now stopped. To this has to be added the depressing fact that several of the establishments in the town have given notice of their intention to begin working short time.

An Extraordinary Begging Letter.—The *Messager du Midi* states that Baron de Rothschild possesses the most voluminous collection of begging letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the baron, containing the very tempting proposition that for the bagatelle of 50,000 francs, the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of 150 years. The following is the baron's reply:—"Sir,—It has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked me for it in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is, without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from his decrees. My refusal, moreover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the 150 years which you are called on to live in this world.—Accept, &c., J. DE ROTHSCHILD."

Bad News for the Whalers.—The steamship Polynia, Captain Gravill, has arrived at Dundee from the whale fishing. This vessel comes home clean, after an absence of about five months. She reached the fishing ground in May, and continued to shift from one place to another up till two or three weeks ago, when she cleared the ice. During the whole time one whale was only sighted, and some very bad weather was experienced. Captain Gravill reports having seen the Active, of Peterhead, which had no whales, but the oil of 657 seals. The Sir Colin Campbell, of Peterhead, was also spoken by the Polynia, and had at the time one whale and about 300 seals, which would yield about fifteen or twenty tons of oil. The crew of the Polynia caught twenty-two brown bears, some of them of considerable size. Two have been brought home alive; and the others have been preserved for their hides. Captain Gravill states that he scarcely ever saw worse weather, and never during the many years he has gone to the whale fishing did he move about so much and meet with so little success.

A Prison Outrage.—At Spike Island convict depôt, a desperate attempt was made by one of the convicts to mortally wound a warder named Reilly. It was at a time when the prisoners underwent the weekly operation of shaving, and one of the razors in use was intrusted to this particular convict. Apparently contemplating the outrage which he subsequently committed, he fastened, unobserved, the half of the razor to his wrist by means of a string, and watching his opportunity as the warder was leaving the apartment, he crept stealthily after him, and from behind drew the razor across the right side of his throat. A wound four inches in length was inflicted, but the fortunate fact of the instrument glancing off the jawbone prevented its penetrating to a sufficient depth to be immediately fatal. A serious scar, however, was inflicted, and it is impossible yet to pronounce the warder's life out of danger, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. The convict was, of course, at once placed in close confinement. He is said to be an old offender, and is at present undergoing a period of fifteen years' penal servitude. We have not heard any definite motive attributed to him for his daring act.

The Drought in South Yorkshire.—The long-continued dry season has greatly affected all parts of South Yorkshire, with the exception of the low marshy grounds and alluvial soils, which still retain considerable moisture. The general appearance of the country is most remarkable for the barrenness of vegetation, and the partial, and in some instances nearly complete, denudation of the trees, especially on soils of high range or hilly slopes, where the subsoil is light, gravelly, and friable. The fall of the leaf actually commenced weeks ago, and there appears to be a general disposition for all the leaves to come down, as all vitality is lost, and they seem only to be waiting more moisture and boisterous gales to finish the devastating work the drought has so prematurely commenced. The effects produced differ according to circumstances. The beech seems to suffer much in some soils, and may be seen winter-like and bare: The elm and sycamore trees in these situations have either lost their foliage, or what remains is apparently useless. The aged elders are stripped, and most of the trees on the soils above alluded to give evidence to a very great extent of the lack of moisture—a lack such as this part of the country has rarely seen before. But the effect is not confined to the trees; the hedgerows have not made their growth; the short stunted shrubs, and in many places lengths of thorn sets of many years' growth, are entirely defunct, showing great gaps in the hedges. All kinds of arboriferous vegetation has become so stunted in the growth that a monetary loss will be felt by those whose object is the profit of such growth. Many will be the extinct varieties of different and beautiful plants which have hitherto decorated our waysides and walks.

The Iron Trade at Bradford.—Some five months ago the ironworkers at the extensive iron establishments at Bowling and Low Moor were "locked out" to the number of nearly a thousand, in consequence of their refusing to sign a "declaration," as required by their employers, in which connection with trades' union was repudiated, the object of the masters being avowedly, if possible, to break up a union which had for some time existed among the men, and which had repeatedly exhibited a spirit of improper dictation to the masters, and interference in the internal management of their respective establishments. Since that time most of the men "locked out" have been subsisting with their families on a scanty weekly allowance contributed from the funds of the union. Their efforts, however, to withstand the requirements of their employers have been futile, so far as regards the Bowling establishment, and will doubtless prove equally hopeless in the case of that at Low Moor. The works at Bowling are nearly in full operation, and if not quite so will be in the course of a few days, without any aid from unionists. The object has been attained by the advance of workmen who had previously occupied subordinate posts, and by the engagement of Belgian ironworkers; both these classes having heretofore received considerably less wages than at present. At the Bowling works no fewer than twenty puddling furnaces have been brought into active operation, both day and night; and the remaining four unemployed, which are waiting the arrival of workmen from Belgium, will, it is expected, be also in full operation during the present week. At the Low Moor works the compliance of men locked out has not been so successful, but the number signing the "declaration" is rapidly on the increase, and it is expected that the establishment will in a short time assume its wonted activity.

Attempted Suicide by a Monomaniac.—William Chapman, a sailor, who appeared in a very excited and restless condition, was charged, at the Thames Police-court, with attempting to drown himself in the London Dock.—Mr. John Harley, tobacconist, of High-street, Shadwell, said that, at nine o'clock on Friday morning he saw the prisoner deliberately jump into the water. He gave an alarm, and men put off in boats, and with grapnels and drags took the poor fellow out of the water. The prisoner appeared to be nearly gone when he was recovered from the water, and if great attention had not been paid to him he would have perished.—Mr. Paget asked the prisoner what he had to say.—Prisoner: The Lord ordered me to do it.—Mr. Paget: The Lord ordered you to do it? When? He order you to do this? Prisoner: Yes, sir; about nine o'clock in the morning, in the London Dock, while I was standing by the side of the water.—Mr. Paget: Did you see the Lord?—Prisoner: Yes, your worship, and He told me to go into the water. He was standing at the dock. He said that He had a commission for me.—Mr. Paget: How long have you had that commission?—Prisoner: Since Saturday night last.—Mr. Paget was of opinion the prisoner was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens.—A gentleman connected with the ship to which the prisoner belonged said there was no doubt the prisoner was labouring under delirium tremens. The prisoner was drunk for many days in succession, and left off drinking suddenly on Saturday night last.—The prisoner here interposed and said: I know what you are talking about. You think I am mad, but I am not. I had a call from God. I must obey commands there.—Mr. Paget remanded the prisoner to the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and directed that an inquiry should be made into the state of his mind.—The prisoner, as he was leaving the dock, said, "You had better mind what you are about, or you will be brought up for judgment."

Sudden Death in a Theatre.—On Thursday night a young woman, who was witnessing the performance in the Pavilion Theatre, suddenly rose from her seat and fell backwards, exclaiming, "Oh, my heart." When medical assistance arrived she was found to be dead, and the doctor was of opinion that the deceased had died from disease of the heart. The body was conveyed to the dead house of the London Hospital to await an inquest.

Gallant Rescue by a Young Lady.—A young lady, named Miss Fanny Churchward, very gallantly rescued from drowning Miss Mary Pritchard, of Abergavenny, who on Monday last was bathing on the Plymouth Hoe. Miss Pritchard was fast being carried out to sea by the tide, when Miss Churchward plunged into the water, without waiting to divest herself of any clothing, and brought her safe on shore. This is the third life this young woman has saved during the present summer.

A Man Bitten by a Shark.—As Mr. Barland, a druggist from Edinburgh, and some other gentlemen were bathing outside the eastern breakwater at Granton, a shark suddenly rose and seized hold of Mr. Barland by the left leg, biting him in three places. Fortunately the gentleman was near the bulwarks; and notwithstanding the severe nature of the injuries he had sustained, he was able to get out of the water. The shark was afterwards seen by the other bathers, who say that this strange visitor to the Firth appeared to be about three feet in length.

The Heir of Spain.—The Queen of Spain and the King, her husband, have addressed a letter to the Marquis de Corvera, Minister of Public Instruction, calling on him to prepare a plan of studies for the education of the young Prince of the Asturias, who has now completed his third year. Their Majesties declare that they are most anxious to have their son trained from his childhood, in a manner that will enable him some day to fill worthily the throne of Spain. They have no wish to provoke a premature development of their son's faculties, but they desire that he should from this time forth be subjected to such a course of training as will lay the best foundation for a solid education in future years, and they therefore request the Minister to suggest the means best calculated to attain the end in view. In conformity with these instructions, the Marquis has charged M. Bellastoros to draw up a plan of elementary studies, and prepare the first books for the use of the young Prince.

Mysterious Death.—The body of a young man named John Fern, son of a horsebreaker living near Billesley Common, was found in the well in the middle of the Moseley tunnel, on the Midland line of railway, about midday on Saturday. The last time Fern was seen alive was on the Saturday night previous, when he was at a late hour drinking at the Bull's Head Inn, Moseley, with a companion named Weston. The two left the house together, and Weston states that he left Fern all right when they reached the point where their respective roads parted. As Fern was missing the next day, a search was made, but it was unavailing till Saturday morning, when, as we have before said, his body was found in the well. How he got into the well is a mystery. He must have trespassed on the line to get into the tunnel at all, and even when he got there we are informed the well is so constructed, that he could hardly have fallen into it by accident.

Shocking Death.—An inquest was recently held by Mr. Payne, at Enfield, on the body of Mr. Henry Leggatt, aged forty-seven, who was alleged to have lost his life from swallowing a nail in a basin of soup, at the refreshment room of the Rugby station. Dr. Godfrey, of Enfield, said the deceased was in perfect health previously to his taking the soup. He was called in to see him on the 13th, when he described the occurrence in the following words:—"I went to to Manchester on Thursday last. When I arrived at the Rugby station I called for a basin of soup. It was hot. The bell rang. I bolted it, and jumped into the train. The pain I felt was intense. On Friday I dragged a nail or brad; three quarters of an inch long, from me." Witness examined him, and found the whole mucous membrane of the bowel torn away. Erysipelas set in, and he expired from the effects of the accident on Thursday evening. From the time of the occurrence to his death, he suffered the most intense agony. Witness asked him what he did with the nail. He said, "The nasty thing had a jagged edge: I threw it away." The jury returned a verdict —"That the deceased died from the effects of swallowing accidentally a certain nail while on a recent journey to Manchester."

Successful Treatment of a Snake Bite.—The wife of a European employed on the railway near Jempeer, in stepping out of her door late in the evening, quite recently, was bitten by a cobra a little above the right heel. Her husband, who fortunately happened to be at home, immediately sucked the wound until the blood flowed copiously, after which he bound a tight bandage some inches above the bite, which numbed the leg. He then applied a live coal to the part, and burnt it effectually, and had scarcely concluded the operation when happily the down train from Kotree made its appearance, and he seized the opportunity to bring his wife to Kurrachee, where she is now under the care of Dr. Mahaffy, the staff surgeon, under whose treatment we are glad to hear the patient is getting well rapidly. Her life, however, has no doubt been saved by the energetic manner in which her husband dealt with the bite in the first instance.

Shocking Cruelty in a Workhouse.—The Nottingham county magistrates have been investigating a case against Mr. Rhodes, master of Basford Union, and a man named Bruton, doing duty as assistant schoolmaster, who were charged with illusing and beating one of the paupers, a boy about ten years of age, named Fletcher. The boy stated that on Saturday morning he was ordered to assist in making the beds, but refused to do so in consequence of there being only two boys to help him instead of four. Mr. Rhodes was called, and the boy having again refused to do the work, he commenced beating him with a thick stick about the head until he could scarcely move, Bruton holding him meanwhile. He managed to crawl away to the police-station, however, from whence he was taken before a magistrate. Inspector Vaux deposed that the lad's back presented such a spectacle as he had never before seen. It was one mass of blood, weals, and bruises. His head also bled from a severe wound. In defence it was contended that the boy was very disobedient and morose. The beating was not denied. The magistrates convicted Rhodes in a penalty of £5, and said the Board of Guardians ought to take cognisance of the conviction. Bruton was discharged.

A Barbarous Practice.—"An English Grazier," stopping for a time in Ayrshire, has discovered a practice in Scotland with respect to the polling of horned cattle by sawing the horns off close to the head, of which he complains in a letter to the secretary of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He says:—"I never witnessed more intense pain than when the small saw was applied to the quick part of the horns of some thirty beasts that were subjected to this ordeal in May last, and having watched them closely from that time to this, while at grass, I am in a condition to prove that not only did they suffer agony for many weeks during the hot weather from flies and insects working into the wounds, but many of them are only now beginning to recover from the loss of condition thereby entailed. I am told that in other cases the poor animals had to be killed. The excuse given for the practice is, that it prevents cattle goring each other when tied up for wintering; but I am also led to believe that it is done to obtain a higher price from the butcher for them as polled cattle—the difficulty of distinguishing them being considerable when the polling is done as stated. This must be a short-sighted policy, as no one would probably be taken in a second time; but it would be useful to draw the attention of buyers to the imposition, which probably would have more effect in putting an end to the practice than any appeal to the humanity of those who have permitted it."

Death on the Treadmill.—On Monday afternoon Dr. Lankester held an inquiry at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, touching the death of George Williams, a black man, aged fifty-seven, who had been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for an assault. Annetto Williams, who said she was the wife of the deceased and had no home, stated that her husband was a carpenter by trade, but that they used to get a precarious living by going about selling books which she bought in Paternoster-row. He was a runaway slave, and was a very great drinker. He sometimes had palpitation of the heart, and complained of pains in the head. Henry Hymes said he was the master brushman of the yard, and was attending at the bottom of the wheel last Friday when deceased fell off. On going to him he heard the rattles in his throat, and he died immediately. The prisoner had to go on the wheel fifteen minutes each turn, and deceased was on his last turn when he fell off, at half-past one. The deceased did not complain to him of being ill, and he seemed to work at the wheel as well as any other man. He had been in the prison seven days, but he had not been put to work on the mill until the day on which he died. William Smiles, M.D., surgeon to the House of Correction, said the prisoner was admitted last Friday week, when he complained of his heart, on which he was excused the wheel. He ordered that the prisoner should not be put on the wheel on account of his feeble heart. Contrary to these instructions, he was placed on the wheel on Friday last. He was of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of an effusion of blood on the brain. The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned as their verdict "That the deceased died from the effusion of blood upon the brain, and expressed their opinion that the conduct of William Davis, the warder, in not examining the relieving chest before sending the deceased to the wheel was highly reprehensible." The Coroner said he would report the result of the inquiry to the Governor of the prison.

An Extraordinary Escape.—At the Boscaswell mine, Cornwall, the other day a young man named John James was about to ascend the 120 fathom level to the 100 fathom. By some means he fell through the perpendicular slide shaft to a depth of two fathoms below the 140 fathom level, in all 22 fathoms, or 132 feet. Being at once missed a search was made for him by his comrades, who discovered him at the foot of the skip road, below the 140 fathom, insensible, and lying doubled up over an aperture, which proved not sufficiently large to admit of his body going through, and which leads to the 160 fathom level. He is now almost restored to health.

Four Men Buried Alive.—A sad accident, which has been fatal to two men, and has caused serious injury to two others, has just occurred on the new line of railway now in course of construction by the South-Eastern Railway Company between Deptford and Lewisham. It appears that a party of excavators were at work cutting away a portion of the chalk embankment, and had just completed their work, when, without any warning, a mass weighing nearly 100 tons suddenly fell, burying four of the unfortunate fellows. Such was the weight of the falling earth that a truck standing on a side line of rails was completely smashed. The men immediately set to work to rescue their unfortunate companions, and messengers were dispatched for medical assistance. After a short time two of the unfortunate men were reached, still alive, and, having been attended to by medical gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, they were conveyed to Guy's Hospital. The other two men, named Thomas Willborne and Samuel Brown, on being got out were pronounced dead, and their bodies were removed to the parish deadhouse to await the coroner's inquiry.

A Shower of Toads.—A singular phenomenon occurred at Eton last week. A heavy shower of rain had fallen about six o'clock on the Friday evening, and shortly afterwards the ground in and near Eton College swarmed with myriads of small toads, the main road, Keat's-lane, the Long-walk, the Etonwick-road, Barnes-pool Bridge, and other places, being literally alive with them. Many of the creatures had bodies an inch long, and with legs distended were in length two inches, although most of them were smaller. As they had not been observed before the down-pour, the general belief was that they had descended with the rain. We simply narrate the fact, without venturing an opinion on the subject. Mr. Charles Knight's "Museum of Animated Nature," which combats the idea of a shower of these reptiles, says that it is generally in August, and after a season of drought, that these hordes of toads have made their appearance, and just such a time we have lately experienced. On the contrary, sailors have said that they have actually seen quantities of small frogs and toads on the deck of a vessel after a heavy shower, and if this statement could be trusted there might be reason to believe that the thousands of ranidæ seen at Eton College were really precipitated from the clouds with the heavy rain that had fallen in the course of the day.

Death from Lock-jaw.—M. J. G. Richards, the deputy-coroner for Middlesex, has just held an inquest at the Earl Vincent Tavern, Philpot-street, Stepney, respecting the death of Frederick Foay, aged two years, who died under the following circumstances:—The deceased was the son of a brass finisher, residing at No. 3, New-street, Mile-end. On the morning of the 30th ult. deceased was crossing the road near the parent's house, and by some means the wheel of a dray belonging to Messrs. Charrington and Co., the brewers of Mile-end-road, passed over the deceased's right foot. The toes were severely injured, but when the father carried deceased to the London Hospital the house surgeon dressed the injury, and told the father to bring him again on a certain day. The deceased remained an out-patient, and on Friday last, when he became worse, the house surgeon requested the father to leave the deceased in the hospital, but he latter said, "No, I would rather my child should die at home." The deceased lingered until Monday night, when he died. Dr. Llewellyn, of Whitechapel-road, said that he was called on Saturday last and found deceased suffering from tetanus or lock-jaw. The foot had sustained an injury, and the toes were contused. The deceased became worse, and fits supervened, which produced death from tetanus. The driver was examined, and it was proved that he was not driving improperly. No one saw the accident. The jury returned a verdict to the effect "that the deceased died from the mortal effects of tetanus, brought on by being run over by a certain dray, but whether accidental or otherwise they had no evidence to prove."

A Singular Land Slip.—"Some three weeks since," says a correspondent of the *Quebec Chronicle*, writing from Green Island, under the date of August 9th, "a peaceable family residing at Bon Desir, county of Tadousac, were roused from their slumbers in the middle of the night by a horrible noise and the quaking of the earth round their humble dwelling. Rushing out into the darkness, but not knowing which way to turn for safety from the danger—which, being unknown, their fears increased a thousand fold—they decided to await the return of day before departing from a spot which threatened to engulf them—man, woman, and child—at every moment. In fact, their fears were not without foundation, as the ground around them shook and groaned in the most dreadful manner. Morning at length came, and with it what an alarming spectacle for the eyes of the inhabitants of the locality to behold! An immense marl hill had slidden down, a dwelling-house, a barn, and a number of other buildings had been removed to a distance of about two acres below their original sites, and the beach close by was strewn with immense boulders, and raised to a height of from twenty to thirty feet above its ordinary level, while the ground all round, over an area of twelve or thirteen acres, was cut up with deep crevices. The slide covered an extent of over twelve acres in depth, by four or five in breadth. The unfortunate proprietor of the land covered by the slide is in the deepest despair at the catastrophe. Almost all his crops—hay, potatoes, and grain—are destroyed, and the better half of his farm rendered useless for the future. There is, fortunately, no loss of life to be recorded."

Three Accidents on the Great Northern Railway.—On Wednesday three accidents, all of a very serious nature, and one of which is expected to terminate fatally, happened on the great Northern Railway, within a short distance of the terminus at King's-cross. The first case was that of the driver of the parliamentary train which leaves the terminus at King's-cross at half-past seven o'clock. The train, it appears, had just passed the Hornsey station, when the driver, James Ellis, who was passing round the side of the engine, was precipitated with great force on to the line. The train was at once stopped, and the unfortunate man was picked up in a perfectly insensible condition, and conveyed without delay to King's-cross, and thence to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's-inn-road. It was there found that he had sustained most severe injuries, his face being frightfully cut and bruised, and his skull badly fractured. On application the next day at the hospital it was ascertained that the poor fellow was progressing favourably.—The second case was that of a boy of sixteen, who, while at work, had occasion to get under a truck attached to others which were rendered stationary by a block of wood placed under one of the wheels; when, from some unexplained cause, the train moved, and displaced the block, and two of the wheels went over the poor fellow's leg. As soon as what had happened was ascertained, the youth was picked up and conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg.—The third case was that of a man in the employ of the Great Northern, who sustained most severe injuries through the falling of a pair of shear legs. In this case, also, the sufferer was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, and the three injured persons are all in the same ward.

Close of the Salmon Fisheries.—Salmon fishing for England and Wales, except by angling, has now closed. The fence time commenced on the same day that partridges came in season—on September 1. The fishings in the estuary of the Severn have far exceeded anything ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant, taking the district from the mouth of the Wye up to Tewkesbury—i.e., as far as the tide extends. Above the tidal-way, owing to the low state of the river from the long drought, the fishings have not been so good. The fishing in the tidal-way is carried on by means of fixed engines (putts, and putchers), draught nets, and lave nets—small nets used at the end of poles. One occupier of putchers in the estuary took at one tide upwards of a ton weight of salmon in his putchers, and a draught net fisher took upwards of 50 fish at one draught, weighing together between 5 and 6 cwt. So plentiful were the fish that recently the skilled mechanics at some tinworks at Lydney, in Gloucestershire, all left their work to take to fishing with the lave net. The quantity of fish in the river, which were prevented going upwards for want of a "fresh" in the Severn, raised quite a *furore* of excitement along the banks of the river. The price at the water's edge at one time was as low as 4d. per lb., but this low rate soon induced a number of agents to arrive from different parts of the country, some as far off as Liverpool, when the price rose to 7d. A railway runs on each side of the river between Gloucester and Bristol—viz., the South Wales on the one side, and Midland on the other, so that fish could be conveniently dispatched to distant parts. The quantity of Severn salmon brought into Gloucester alone for many days was two tons a day. A good many fish have been destroyed by some deleterious substance from chymical works near Gloucester, which has been allowed to flow into the river. This and the extreme dryness of the season have deterred the fish from ascending upwards, but there can be no doubt about the large increase of fish in the river this year, which may fairly be attributed to the operation of the Salmon Fisheries' Act, to carry out the provisions of which an association, formed many years ago at Worcester, has been actively at work.

Bullion for India.—A special train of seventeen bullion trucks has just arrived at Folkestone from London by South-Eastern Railway, bringing 1,316 cases, containing 2,632 bars of silver, the weight amounting to 61 tons 10 cwt., and the value being £33,191. Mr. T. G. Ledger, Custom-house agent for the company, superintended during an hour and a half its immediate shipment on board the Prince Ernest steamboat, Captain Mortleman, specially employed to convey the bullion to Boulogne, from which port it is being transported across France to Marseilles for the Indian mail. The charge for freight from London to Boulogne is nearly £500. The transport of this valuable consignment is under the charge of Messrs. Pickford and Co. and Messrs. Gaudet, Frères, and Co. Eleven or twelve hundred more cases of silver for India were expected shortly to follow.

Canadian Immigration.—The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the month of July last was 2,755, and consisted of 431 English, 687 Irish, 710 Scotch, 750 Germans and Prussians, 422 Swedes and Norwegians, and 255 other foreigners. About one-half of the immigrants remained in the province, and included persons of considerable means; 454 of the settlers were farmers, 375 labourers, and 309 mechanics. 237 persons were introduced at the expense of the Glasgow Handloom Weavers' Emigration Society, 82 of a Society for Promoting Emigration from the Hebrides, and 15 of other charitable institutions. The total number of immigrants who arrived in the province between the 1st of January and the 1st of August last is 13,400, and is an increase of 16 over the corresponding period of last year. The demand for country labourers, mechanics, and female domestic servants continues to be great.

Drunk for Twenty Years.—At a recent inquest held by Mr. Richards, at the Wellington Tavern, Cannon-street, St. George's-in-the-East, Sarah Whaley, aged fifty-nine years, was shown to have died from excessive drinking. The evidence went to prove that the deceased was the wife of a mariner, who was industrious, and left her his half-pay, which she squandered away in drink. A short time since she was found in a destitute state at her lodgings, and was removed to the infirmary at St. George's Workhouse, where she received every attention. On Monday morning last she was seized with illness, and expired suddenly in bed. William Whaley, her husband, said she was a continual drunkard, and had spent a fortune in drink. She had not been sober for twenty years. Dr. J. S. Belcher, of the New-road, St. George's, said that a *post mortem* examination of the body showed that the left lung was studded with tubercular abscesses. The immediate cause of death was disease of the heart from excessive drinking of ardent spirits. The husband said that the deceased's favourite drink was rum. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

A Young Hero.—We have pleasure in recording an act of exemplary courage and generosity by a young gentleman, a native of Dublin, as we find it related with warm and deserved expressions of admiration in the *Vigie*, a Dieppe journal, of the 30th of August. The lad, only 14 years of age, who gallantly rescued the child from drowning, was Master Isaac D'Olier Lees, second son of the late Dr. Cathcart Lees, of Fitzwilliam-square. "Yesterday," says *La Vigie*, "at four in the afternoon, a boy named Nothias, who was looking at the fishermen on the pier, fell into the Duquesne basin, where the water is deep. Listening only to the voice of pity, another child, aged 14, Isaac D'Olier Lees, native of Dublin, threw aside his fishing rod and sprang resolutely into the water from a height of thirty feet. The child was nearly exhausted when the generous boy succeeded, not without much effort, in holding him up in the water till they were both taken into a boat. This noble act was performed in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd. What adds greater honour to the young hero is that the wall was quite smooth, and there was nothing to hold by." The Mayor of Dieppe has announced his intention to present a silver medal to Master Lees, who certainly well merits that distinction.

The Cost of Ironclads.—From a return just issued by the Admiralty the public may be able to form some idea of the cost incurred by the nation in the construction of the new iron-plated ships. The Royal Sovereign, as the first converted on Captain Cole's system, naturally attracts attention in the first place. The cost of the conversion of this ship from her former condition of a wooden three decker to that in which she now is has been £120,764, but the amount proposed to be expended for the additional teak girdling which is to be fitted on is not stated. The Achilles has cost £381,025; the Black Prince, built by contract, £330,714; the Hector, £256,369; the Minotaur, £352,075; the Prince Consort, £211,083; and the Royal Oak, £215,363. Mr. Reed's two ships also figure in these lists—the Research for £63,773, and the Enterprise for £59,079. If the public could be satisfied of the excellence of the plan no doubt can be expressed of its cheapness. The total amounts expended in the year ending 31st March, 1864, were—on ships and vessels building in the royal dockyards, £1,117,713; on those building by contract or purchased, £2,088,499; on ships commenced as wooden ships and converted while on the stocks, £1,332,982. The Royal Sovereign and the Constance figure in separate tables, the first as a wooden ship converted into an iron-cased cupola ship, and the second as a sailing ship converted into a screw steamer at a cost of £78,366. The grand total of the amounts expended, therefore, during the year ending 31st March, 1864, is £4,744,324.

Housebreakers detected by a Parrot.—At the Birmingham Public Office, two young men named Henry Hill and Henry Brockington were brought up on remand, charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of William Freeman, a coal dealer in Summer-lane. The case was a singular one, inasmuch as the first intimation of the robbery was given by a parrot, a pet bird left in the house, whose loquacity described one of the thieves and led to his apprehension. It appeared that Mrs. Freeman left home to purchase some meat for dinner, and on her return she found the door locked and everything apparently safe as when she left. A parrot, which was in a cage in the house, no sooner saw Mrs. Freeman enter, than the bird, in apparent alarm, screamed out, "Oh, missus, you shouldn't have left the house; Brock has been with another rogue and stolen all the money." The name "Brock," is commonly used as an abridgment of Brockington, and that individual was not unknown to the bird from his former visits to the

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SPEKE, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

Captain Speke, the celebrated African explorer, while shooting on Thursday last in the neighbourhood of Corsham, Wilts, with his relative, G. Fuller, Esq., of Neston Park, on getting over a stone wall, accidentally shot himself. His relative, seeing the captain fall, ran up to him, and found that the charge had passed through his chest close to the heart. He was only sensible for a few minutes, and feebly said to Mr. Fuller, "Don't move me." He died in about ten minutes. A surgeon was quickly on the spot, but life was extinct. The captain was thirty-eight years of age, and unmarried.

An inquest was held on the body on Friday by Mr. Kemm, coroner for the Liberty of Corsham, at the residence of his brother, W. Speke, Esq., Monk's Park, near Corsham, to which place the body had been removed.

The first witness examined was Mr. George Fuller, son of Mr. Fuller, of Neston Park, who deposed: About half-past two on Thursday I left my father's house with deceased for the purpose of shooting partridges. Deceased had fired off both barrels before the accident occurred. About four o'clock I got over a low part of a loose stone wall, and was about sixty yards from the place, when I heard the report of a gun, and looking round saw the deceased standing on the wall. Shortly after he fell into the field, and on going to his assistance I found him on the ground with a wound in his chest, and bleeding, which I endeavoured to stop. He was then sensible and spoke to me, but did not long remain so. I stayed with him about five minutes, and then left him in charge of the keeper, Daniel Davis, and went for assistance. I observed the gun lying by the side of the wall. One barrel, the right, was then at half-cock; the other was discharged. I heard very little report, and should suppose that the muzzle of the gun was very near the body of the deceased when it went off.

Daniel Davis corroborated the above statement. He did not see the gun explode, but seeing his master running towards the deceased he went too, and found him with a wound in his side, and Mr. Fuller endeavouring to stop the blood with his hand. Heard the deceased groan once or twice, but could not say whether he was actually sensible or not. Stayed with him till he died, which was about a quarter of an hour after the discharge of the gun. The gun was a Lancaster breech-loader without a safety-guard, but should think it was safe.

Mr. Snow, surgeon, of Box, was called in to the deceased. Found him dead on his arrival. There was a wound on the left side, such as would be made by a cartridge if the muzzle of the gun was close to the body. There was no other wound. It led in a direction upwards, and towards the spine, passing through the lungs and dividing all the large bloodvessels near the heart, but not touching the heart itself. Such a wound would cause death.

The Coroner having briefly addressed the jury on their melancholy duty, and pointed out to them what he considered was the verdict they should return,

The Jury unanimously recorded their verdict that the deceased died from the accidental discharge of his own gun, after living a quarter of an hour. They also appended an expression of sympathy for the family of the deceased in their bereavement, which was a loss both to his family and to the whole country.

It need not be said that this melancholy end of the enterprising traveller will be regretted not only in scientific circles, but among all Englishmen who sympathise with the daring spirit of adventure which is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. John Hanning Speke, the second son of Mr. William Speke, of Jordans, in Somersetshire, was born in 1827, and was educated in one of the county grammar schools. His adventures as a mighty hunter and a scientific explorer in Somali land and other parts of Africa (1854-5), in company with Captain Burton, are familiar to the readers of "Blackwood." From Africa he went to the Crimea as a volunteer in the Turkish contingent. He had a desire to explore the fauna of the Caucasus, but abandoned the idea on receiving an invitation to rejoin Captain Burton in another African expedition.

When Captain Burton presented himself to receive the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society from the hands of the president, Sir R. Murchison, he said—"You have alluded, sir, to the success of the last expedition. Justice compels me to state the circumstances under which it attained that success. To Captain Speke are due those geographical results which you have alluded to in such flattering terms. While I undertook the history and ethnography, the languages, and the peculiarity of the people, to Captain Speke fell the arduous task of delineating an exact topography, and of laying down our positions by astronomical observations—a labour to which at times even the undaunted Livingstone found himself unequal."

Captain Speke returned with Captain Grant last year from Africa. They had solved a problem which had puzzled the wisest men for 3,000 years—whence did the Nile take its source? where were

"——— diritis ostia Nili?"

Homer spoke of the Nile whose sources were unknown: Herodotus confessed himself unable to solve the mystery; Alexander the Great, and Nero, the notorious, both were baffled in the search. The younger son of a Somersetshire squire traced the Nile to the Victoria N'yanza lake. He had been there in the summer of 1858, and went out again in the spring of 1859 to make assurance doubly sure.

It is hardly necessary to mention the enthusiastic reception given to Captain Speke on his return to this country. He was the lion of the season. He was received by the Royal Geographical Society at one of the most crowded meetings (out of their regular session) of that learned body with the heartiest welcome. "Even the sills of the windows facing the courtyard," so runs the report, "had their clusters of visitors, straining eye and ear to see the man who had solved the great geographical problem of past ages." The illustrious heroes of the occasion were apparently the least excited persons in Burlington House. Sir Roderick Murchison, in presenting Captains Speke and Grant to the assembly, spoke of their enterprise and its important results in terms which drew hearty cheers from those who heard him.

It appears that in 1858, when Captain Burton was sick at *Kazeh*, Captain Speke having heard of the lake Victoria N'yanza from some Arab merchants, determined to reach it. Finding that its southern extremity was on the high plateau land between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea, and that the waters of this lake were fresh, he was convinced that this body of water must be the great southernmost reservoir out of which the White or Main Nile flowed at its northern end. For this discovery Captain Speke obtained the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Accompanied by Captain Grant—one of the heroes of the Indian mutiny—he followed up the track, and the result is known to all. Her Majesty the Queen congratulated Sir Roderick on the success of the expedition, towards which her Government contributed the necessary funds; and the Prince of Wales listened to Captain Speke's interesting narrative of his travels at the Royal Institution. The King of Italy ordered gold medals to be forwarded to the explorers, on which the motto was "Honor a Nilo," and the letter of the Italian Ambassador accompanying the gift was couched in such graceful terms that Sir Roderick Murchison designated it as "worthy of the country which reared a Columbus." Captain Speke's county, the same which gave birth to Sir Francis Drake, was not slow to recognise his merits. Sir William Miles, the senior member for the county, brought forward the merits of Captain Speke before the House of Commons, and drew forth from Lord Palmerston a hearty tribute of respect. It is certain that some honour would ere long have been conferred upon Captain Speke, but his premature death has put a sad stop to the expectations of his friends, and he has died unrewarded.

KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK AND HIS LATE MINISTER.

A pamphlet has appeared at Copenhagen, attributed to the brother-in-law of King Christian, containing, amongst other things, the following description of a scene between Christian IX. and M. Monrad on the evening of the day on which the Ministry resigned:—

The King received at daybreak from his envoy at Paris, Count Moltke, a telegram in the following terms:—"All is lost, the Emperor will do nothing more for us." There was to be on that day a cabinet council at one o'clock; but Christian IX. had not patience to wait to express what he felt, and instantly sent for M. Monrad. The latter, seeing the extreme emotion of the King, turned pale on entering the Cabinet: "See where you have led us," said the Prince, with suppressed fury, handing to him the telegram; "we are on the brink of an abyss. Your counsels have lost me my last anchor of safety. All is lost if I do not instantly change my Ministry." "Such, also, is my opinion, sire," said M. Monrad, in the calmest tone; "it is not I who can conclude the only peace which it may be yet possible to obtain." "And if you had not been at the head of affairs," cried the aged Count Charles Moltke, who was present at the interview, "such a peace had never been possible." M. Monrad, without noticing the interruption, bowed his head to the King, saying, "Your Majesty will do what you deem necessary for the safety of the State, which has been my guide also in all my acts; we will retire." At these words the King burst out in a vehement tone, heard even to the ante-chamber, "You will retire now, after having consummated the ruin of the kingdom and deprived me of my most beautiful provinces. Your fatal work is accomplished; the shame falls on me, and you dare to represent yourself yet as a saviour of the State. This is too much." During this explosion of anger M. Monrad preserved an icy impassibility. When it was over he said, "History will one day judge me. I have done my duty, and when (looking fixedly at Count Moltke) the conscience is clear there is nothing to dread." He then saluted the King and withdrew. Both M. Monrad and M. Hall believed to the last in foreign assistance.

When Alsen was taken, it is related that Count Moltke hastened to Vichy, but received from the Emperor Napoleon only this reply: "You have rejected all my friendly advice, take now the consequences of your deluded obstinacy. I cannot mix myself up any more with your affairs."

Four Persons Poisoned.—The family of John Varley, a dock labourer, residing at 11, Truman's-buildings, Gravel-lane, consisting of himself, his wife, and two children, were attacked with most alarming symptoms of poisoning, from having consumed a quantity of mussels for their suppers. Surgical assistance was promptly obtained, the stomach pump was applied, and antidotes administered, but they all remain in a dangerous state. It appears that Varley obtained the mussels from off a ship's bottom in one of the docks.

A DANISH POEM IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The special correspondent of the *Star* thus translates a pretty poetical effusion addressed to the Princess Alexandra, on her arrival in Denmark, by Hans Christian Andersen, a writer whose principal works are well known in England:—

"Amid a time of utter bitterness
A ray of light over the darkness gleams;
For thou, whom Denmark suckled at her breast,
Sailest again into our native seas—
To look upon your mother while she mourns,
And on her need! Welcome to Fatherland,
Whose birch trees cast their shadows on the shore!

"Changed—ah, how changed!—is Denmark from the days
When thou from us received thy bridal dower!
The fangs of a rapacious monster meet
In Denmark's mighty heart! In deepest need
All have forsaken us! All, all, have changed!
Again thou lookest on thy Fatherland.
Abused, down-trodden, almost crushed to death.

"But one, we know, is still unchanged and true,
True now as when the sunshine lit the land—
'Tis thou! And therefore here in love we wait
To greet thee! True as thou has Denmark been!
True as thy heart has been her love for thee,
Her prayer that Joy and Peace be ever thine!
Therefore, thou hear'st the hearts of Denmark throb,
While the glad birchen-shadow'd streams of home
Open their watery arms to welcome thee."

THE PICKETS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

The special correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from "in front of Petersburg," on the 5th, says:—

Knowing their own resources and strength our army can afford to daily, in a measure, with the enemy. Hence the more than usual sociability, at the present time, of the opposing pickets. On the right, I understand, they sit on the opposite ends of the same log and discuss the war and the peace question. Some are not quite so sociable. The other day one of our officers in stationing his pickets said to one of them, "Well, sit down on the end of that log there for the present, until you get the lay of the land a little, and see what is going on," and then went on stationing his detail. Presently the seated picket heard a rustling through the bushes, at the other end of the log, and a voice at the same time, asking, "Is that you, Yank?" On being answered affirmatively—that it was "nobody else," Reb replied, "Well, I guess we are getting a little too close together, I will withdraw a little," suiting the action to the word. On another occasion two cooks in Colonel Stevens' Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, in taking dinner to their comrades in the trenches, took the wrong bypath, and brought up in the camp of the enemy. They were relieved of the dinner and sent to Richmond, and word sent back to our pickets, by the dinner-eaters, that they would be very much obliged for another such meal. The other evening word was given out to our pickets, by the Rebs, that some ladies had come down from Richmond, and that there was to be a prayer meeting in the rebel camp, and some of our boys were invited over, but they failed to "see it." On this part of the line, in some places, the opposing forces get water out of the same springs, and the pickets traffic more or less in newspapers and other commodities. This intercourse and traffic seems to be carried on perhaps even more persistently and extensively, though a little differently, at some places on the left. The pickets have an agreement not to fire on each other without notice, but it is understood that all captures by main strength or superior numbers are legitimate. This makes the pickets somewhat shy of each other, and consequently the most of their traffic is carried on in writing. They have a neutral post between their lines—a stump for instance—where notes of negotiation and commodities of exchange are mutually left. A note or two of the rebel pickets, that I have seen, will more fully explain the *modus operandi*:—"Please leave the worth of this (a plug of tobacco) in writing paper, with two envelopes. I will give you two plugs of tobacco for the knife." "Please mail this letter (an open letter) to my mother in Kentucky. Put on one of your stamps, and here is one of ours and a piece of tobacco in return. What's the chance to get some coffee of you?" These notes, with or without the article referred to, as the case may be, are left at the nearest post, while the person leaving them retires, and the other person comes up and examines them, and replies—and so the traffic goes on. Sometimes the bargain and exchange are made in person, without the trouble of notes. One of the pickets told me that during one of the fiercest of the Weldon Railroad fights the pickets on a portion of the lines near by not immediately engaged, were driving a brisk trade in tobacco, note paper, &c. Besides this petty trafficking, not a little frank conversation on the state of affairs is known to be carried on between the more intelligent of the soldiers on picket.

A MODEST YOUNG LADY: SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A LODGER.

"Some little time ago a Mr. William M'Connell, a surgeon, was charged before Mr. Arnold with attempting to violate the person of Emma Eliza Hart, daughter of a boarding-house keeper, where he lodged, at 35, Smith-street, Chelsea.

It will be remembered upon that occasion the prosecutrix gave her evidence with great boldness and flippancy, and said she was not at all shy, but accused the prisoner of coming into her room and getting into her bed whilst she slept. When she awoke and found the prisoner there, she called out loudly and told him to go away down stairs, and attempted to get out of bed, but he forcibly held her down, and upon her again calling out awoke her uncle who slept in the next room, and who saw the prisoner leave the room to go down stairs.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Smyth, solicitor for the prisoner, the prosecutrix said that the prisoner was the only man that had taken liberties with her. Mr. Flood, a friend of the prisoner's, who also lived in her father's house, had kissed her, but nothing further, and also admitted writing a letter to Mr. Flood, part of which ran as follows:—"Why do you not go to her that had been unfortunate, for I assure you that while single I would sooner die than give way to any man unless I was forced, and then I should have to make the best of it." When the prisoner got into bed she thought it was Mr. Flood. She did not kiss him then, nor did she throw boots at his door to attract his attention. Mr. Arnold stopped Mr. Smyth as he was about to address his worship on behalf of Mr. M'Connell, and said that the charge of assaulting with intent to violate could not be sustained, as there was not that amount of force used which would be necessary for any jury to convict upon, and therefore the indictment could only be framed as one of indecent assault, and having agreed to consider the collateral issue raised by Mr. Smyth as whether the alleged former acts of indecency on the part of the prosecutrix were not admissible as evidence, he remanded the prisoner upon £50 bail until Friday, when the case was again resumed.

Mr. Hutchinson, who conducted the prosecution, said from his instructions this case would assume a graver appearance than it did on the last occasion, for from the prosecutrix's own mouth, and also from the evidence of a surgeon, he could prove conclusively that the prisoner had accomplished the ruin of the prosecutrix, and he should now ask his worship to place the prisoner in the dock on the charge of rape.

Mr. Arnold expressed his surprise at what had fallen from Mr. Hutchinson, and said that although repeatedly pressed on the last examination the prosecutrix positively denied that anything else had taken place than what she then detailed.

Mr. Hutchinson said that modesty would not allow a girl in an open court and without any counsel to confess her shame. She was in an awkward position, and had only since informed her mother of what had really occurred.

Mr. Arnold complied with Mr. Hutchinson's request as to how the charge should be now shaped, and ordered the prisoner into the dock. He (the worthy magistrate) said that he had considered Mr. Smyth's suggestion, and he was of opinion that he might call witnesses and prove acts of previous misconduct which the prosecutrix had denied. As to the hideous picture of by Mr. Hutchinson there was not the slightest reserve about his client on the previous occasion, but the contrary.

Mr. Hutchinson then called the prosecutrix, who was totally altered in manner from the last examination, and she fully proved what he had stated, and that she had been violated by the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smyth: Was ashamed to tell the truth when pressed on the last occasion. When at the police-station, denied to the inspector, in the presence of her father, that anything of the kind had happened.

Mr. Arnold said he should now put it to Mr. Hutchinson, as a professional man, and a sensible one, whether he thought this charge could be any longer gone on with. In the presence of her father at the station, and at that court, she had positively denied that any connection had taken place, and now her evidence was totally contrary to her former statement. For nearly two days, until absolutely charged by her mother, she had concealed what she was now giving as evidence. He would put it to Mr. Hutchinson's candour whether it was a case for a jury.

Mr. Hutchinson said he could prove the commission of the offence.

Mr. Arnold observed it was not a question of the commission of the offence—it was simply a question of consent; and it had not been proved to his satisfaction that such force had been used as would justify him in committing the prisoner for trial. She said that she screamed, but that was only saying in a loud tone, "Don't;" "Go away," and "Go down stairs," and that was not screaming for help. He could not concur in Mr. Hutchinson's opinion, but would now take upon himself the responsibility to discharge the prisoner, who was accordingly liberated.

Mr. Smyth, who was engaged to defend the prisoner, produced a bundle of letters which he said were written by the prosecutrix to Mr. Flood, and said that their contents were such as would be a disgrace to any respectable young woman. The following are examples, written in the same handwriting as the one put in as evidence, and in which the prosecutrix is designated as Miss Jones:—

"In consequence of the humble situation in which I, Miss Jones, am placed, I feel justified in breaking off the engagement, and with feelings more easily imagined than described, I write as follows:—

"'Sacrificing wildly, madly, every feeling of my heart,
Duty tells me coldly, stormly, that for ever we must part,
Leave me, O, in pity, leave me, for when lingering by thy side—
Love, a garland bright, doth weave me, and I care not what betide.
Oh! how wildly I adore thee, my broken heart might tell;
None can tell the grief it gives me to write the word farewell.'"

She writes again as under:—

"Anna Maria Jones.

"I dreamt our hearts consuming were on Cupid's burning shrine;
I dreamt he stole my heart away, and placed it close to thine.
I saw my heart begin to melt like ice before the sun,
And then they melted quite . . . . .
"Meet me at the corner."

"Lines written on Miss Jones, by J. C. S. A. Hart.

"Fair is her hair, her hands are white,
Her voice is exquisitely tender,
Her eyes are full of liquid light,
You never saw a waist so slender,
Her every look, her every smile,
Showed light and left a score of arrows,
And thought 'twas Venus from her isle,
And wondered where she'd left her sparrows."

It is stated that these effusions were conveyed to Mr. Flood in his boots of a morning.

A NEW CAPITAL FOR ITALY.

A correspondent writing from Turin states that the vague reports of the immediate transfer of the seat of Government to Florence have resolved themselves into positive certainty. The last Parliament assembled in Turin will meet on the 4th of October, for the purpose of hearing and of deliberating upon the important events which have taken place in the recess. This news has, of course, created a very painful impression in this city, as well as in the rest of Piedmont; and it is easy to imagine that the intimation of the transfer of the capital from Turin has been construed as equivalent to a renouncement of the national claims on Rome; for, it is argued, if the Government had any serious thoughts of carrying out the national programme, is it to be imagined that it would incur the immense pecuniary sacrifice of a preliminary removal, to last for two or three years only? It is, therefore, somewhat hastily concluded that the Italian Government has allowed itself to be cajoled into a surrender of this cardinal point of the national policy. Perhaps the real truth may be, that the change of capital implies a disposition not to precipitate events, and very probably we are still at some distance from the day which will see the tri-coloured flag of United Italy wave from the summit of the Capitol. But the question of the possession of Rome is a vital one for the nation; and the statesmen of Italy, to whatever political party they may belong, are too firmly convinced of this truth, and the state of public feeling on the subject is far too manifest to allow anybody really acquainted with the country to doubt that there will be no rest until the cause be gained. There is no other ultimate solution of the question possible, and that for reasons which are sufficiently evident of themselves, and have been so frequently set forth as to require no repetition.

The *Débats* observes on the same subject:—"At Turin everybody seems convinced, and we do not think there is any rashness in believing, with the whole population of Turin, that as soon as the Parliament has assembled, King Victor Emmanuel will lay before it a proposal to transfer the capital of the kingdom to Florence. Our own information, derived from reliable resources, agrees on that point with the reports which, for the last few days, have obtained in Italy. As yet it would be difficult to say how this transfer of the capital of Italy may affect the Roman question. Some consider Florence as a kind of stage, a halting-place between Turin and Rome, and infer that the King of Italy, drawing closer to the Eternal City, is preparing to enter it. Others, arguing differently, hold that, to transfer the seat of the Government from one city to another, is always a momentous event in the history of a nation; that it cannot take place without creating serious embarrassments, and giving rise to complaints, which, though they may not be legitimate, are, nevertheless, such as to deserve the utmost consideration on the part of a government. They think it unlikely that Victor Emmanuel should be willing to incur twice in two years the cares arising from this shifting of capitals, and that his going to Florence is a sign that he has no reason to hope for a speedy removal to Rome. Both sides agree in a specious manner; unfortunately, in a case of such importance, it is not arguments the public wants, but a substantial and accurate knowledge of the designs of the French Government. Until the *Moniteur* shall have spoken the public will act wisely in attributing solely to strategic motives above all the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence. By settling in that city, King Victor Emmanuel allows nothing to transpire of what he hopes, or what he has ceased to hope, respecting Rome; but he clearly shows the sources of his uneasiness respecting Austria and Venetia. Nothing that is short of a pitched battle, crowned by victory, can protect the plains of Lombardy, and Turin itself, from an Austrian army issuing from the Quadrilateral. Turin is thus placed, that in the event of a war, it will always be necessary to fight a battle for its defence, even were it necessary to accept a battle under unfavourable conditions. The advisers of the King of Italy will, no doubt, have reflected that in the ambiguous position of Europe, when the arrival of spring, for the last four years, has been like a kind of sword of Damocles suspended over the head of a pacific people, it was unwise to keep a capital in such an exposed position. Florence is protected against an army invading Lombardy, not by distance alone, but also by the line of the Po, by the citadels of Alessandria, Piacentia, Ferrara, and by the Appenines. Florence, in addition to the fact that it possesses all that adds charm to existence, and all that symbolises the majesty of a great kingdom, affords marked local advantages, which Italians are anxious to be possessed of, and who, right or wrong, foresee that at no distant date they may be called upon to renew the struggle for their independence. This is quite sufficient to account for the scheme, long since conceived, to transfer to Florence, at least provisionally, the seat of the Italian Government. If this scheme be carried out, it will be on the part of the Italians a significant precaution: it ought not to excite among us any peculiar alarm about the maintenance of peace; but yet it should keep us alive to the precarious state of Europe, and to the many combinations that may arise from it—all of them certainly less probable than the Franco-Italian treaty which Italy is just now discussing with so much impassioned eagerness."

LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO: FATAL EFFECTS OF A STREET ROW.

There was a serious shooting affray in our principal street (Montgomery), says a San Francisco paper, which resulted in the death of four persons. The facts, such as are ascertained, are as follows, viz.:—

It seems one Bill Davis, a noted gambler, who resides at Yreka, was interested in and drove a horse race which came off at Placerville on the 15th instant, and "throwed" the race, making 1,500 dollars by it. Hank Stevens, Ball, Dutch Abe, and Spanish Bob, four "sports," backed Davis's horse and got broke; swore vengeance, killing on sight, &c. On the 18th they all came to this city (except Davis), and publicly said they were going to shoot Davis on sight, &c. On the 21st Davis came in town, and at two o'clock p.m. was sitting having his boots polished in a black's adjoining the Fashion, when Ball and Dutch Abe came to the door, and, looking in, exclaimed, "Here's the dirty thief now," and drawing their revolvers, commenced shooting. Davis jumped out of the chair, with one boot polished, and, drawing his revolver, fired, and Ball fell dead across an iron grating. Davis then jumped out on the sidewalk, laughingly saying, "You've made a mistake," and fired at Dutch Abe, the ball taking effect in his right breast. He fell, when Davis ran and caught the revolver from Ball's hands, saying, as he walked towards the door of the Fashion, "Where's the rest of your murderers?" Blood was running down Davis's left hand from the arm, and also down the right cheek. As he was on the point of entering the door he was met by Stevens and Spanish Bob, when Davis raised the revolver in his right hand and fired twice. Stevens fell, and Spanish Bob jumped over him on the sidewalk and fired. Davis staggered, but, recovering, they (Davis and Spanish Bob) commenced in good earnest, each striving to fire a deadly shot. Davis was laughing all the time. They then commenced firing at each other, twenty feet apart. After Davis had fired two shots he threw the revolver at Bob, and, changing the revolver to look from Ball into his right hand, he raised it, and he snapped the fourth time; the fourth time it went off and Bob fell. (Davis had fallen before this, and was lying on his breast on the banquette.) Davis threw the revolver into the street, saying, "Hell and furies damn the thing." He then pulled a derringer, and both (only having one shot each) began crawling towards each other on their stomachs. When about five feet apart they both raised partly up and fired simultaneously, when Bob's head fell, and he remained perfectly still. Davis then said, crawling towards Bob, "He's gone, I cooked him," and then partly turned on his side and tried to rise. On examination, Ball and Spanish Bob were dead, Dutch Abe and Stevens mortally wounded, the first having been shot through the right lung, causing internal hæmorrhage, &c.; the latter was shot through the left breast. Spanish Bob had four wounds on him—two in the right leg, one in the right breast, one in the left shoulder, one in the left wrist (through), and one on the right cheek, where a bullet had struck the cheek bone and glanced off, cutting out a piece of flesh of the size of a ten-cent piece. Stevens died on the 22d, at forty minutes past ten a.m.; Dutch Abe died a few days after. Doctors say Davis will certainly recover.

SUPERSTITION AND GROSS IGNORANCE IN INDIA.

The *Harkaru* reports the following instance of the savage ignorance which prevails in many parts of India:—

Some time since, in one of the districts of the central provinces, a Gond murdered a fellow savage, and then his wife, under circumstances so illustrative of the brute existence led by the tribe to which they belong, that it reads like a tale from Bushland. Here is the murderer's confession, given apparently without compulsion. "Yes," he said, "I am guilty of the crime. On a certain day in this year the deceased set fire to my field, and upon my asking why he did so, he wrought witchcraft on my mother, which always made her fancy the devil was in her presence. I then gave the deceased a cow and a calf to cast the evil spell out of her, and at twelve o'clock on a certain night he put some spice on a leaf, and, having shaken it, said to the devil, 'Leave the woman and depart, and twelve days from this date I shall sacrifice to you the murderer himself to you,' and the deceased was blowing towards me, and saying that he could see nothing. After this, and for a little while, I became insensible; but when I recovered I asked the sorcerer, 'Why do you take my name and blow towards me?' and he denied having done so, whereupon I became enraged, and, snatching up an iron instrument from the chopper of the sorcerer's house, held it firmly with both hands, and struck the deceased with it. He began to reel, but I repeated the blows, and severed his head from his body. At that place my mother was lying insensible, and she is not acquainted with the circumstances I have detailed. After this I took the deceased's head and placed it before the door of his house. I then opened the thatch of an adjoining house, and perceived the wife of the deceased sleeping the sleep. I cannot tell how often I struck her, for she never rose again." The prisoner then goes on to describe where he went to and what he did after committing the double murder, and concludes by saying that the deceased had killed his father by the force of witchcraft, and, having threatened to take his life also, he slew him. These extenuating circumstances, together with the facts that the prisoner was all but a savage, and labouring under the delusion that he was to be made the victim of witchcraft, saved him from terminating his life on the gallows. The wretch may now be at the Andamans, or on his way thither, as he has been transported for life.

AMERICA.

Peace Rumours.

A Correspondent, writing from New York August 31, says:—The peace question is destined to receive a thorough discussion, but whether it can by any possibility be pushed so far as to result in an armistice remains to be seen. On Thursday last that section of the Democracy which is for peace unqualifiedly met in Convention at Syracuse. The most conspicuous individuals were Messrs. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood. There were delegations of considerable size in attendance from the villages and towns in the immediate vicinity of the place of meeting, but very few took the trouble to travel any distance to be present. At a meeting on Wednesday evening to secure an interchange of opinion and arrange the programme of business for the next afternoon, a series of resolutions were agreed upon which were much milder than the leaders of the movement demanded, but they were finally reconciled to them by one which was inserted calling for the appointment of an advisory delegation to attend the Chicago Convention and insist upon the adoption of such measures and the nomination of such candidates as should be acceptable to the party they assumed to represent. Two mass meetings were held on the afternoon of Thursday. The largest, which numbered perhaps 3,000 persons, was addressed by Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Fernando Wood, and to this the resolutions previously agreed upon were submitted. The first of the series declared that the country had been passing through one of those convulsions so "frequent in history, when violence attempts by force to undo the work of sages and patriots, and thus by resort to the brute power of physical compulsion, subvert the fundamental principles of free Governments, created by Divine inspiration, and acting through the genius of man." Then the resolutions express deep and heartfelt gratitude to God that "we now behold a visible subsidence of the excitement and passion which has accompanied this convulsion; that we think we see that the political and moral tempest which has swept over our beloved land with such devastating effects has about exhausted its power, and that a season of returning calm and love of country is about to replace it, in which it will be the duty of the patriot to build up anew the splendid fabric which suicidal hands have attempted to destroy." They further declare it to be the duty of the Chicago Convention "to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party, if it shall recover power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention, in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an immediate armistice shall be declared, of sufficient duration to give the States and the people ample time and opportunity to deliberate upon and finally conclude a form of union." Still further, they declare that "if in the platform and candidates of the Chicago convention the now pervading peace sentiments of the country shall be disregarded, and that body shall place another war candidate and platform before the people, making a third party of this character entering the canvass for the Presidency, there will be no real issue to decide at that election. Each party and each declaration of policy and principles will be alike on the fundamental question of the day, viz., Shall it be peace, or shall it be war? Therefore we enjoin upon that convention the folly of aiming to obtain a portion of those who are already war-pledged. The candidates already nominated represent all who cling to the war, and it is sound policy to gather together, under our banner, all who entertain the opposite sentiment, and are in favour of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, only to be obtained by the election of a peace President, pledged to the support of a peace policy." The other resolutions denounce President Lincoln's ultimatum addressed "to whom it may concern," and have a great deal to say about the suppression of the liberties of the press, &c.

Operations on the North of the James.

A letter of Aug. 21, dated in the field before Petersburg, gives the following summary of the Federal movements on the north side of the James river:—"The following is a synopsis of the week's work:—On the morning of the 14th, General Birney, having crossed the James, above Four Mile Creek, during the night previous, attacked the enemy's works and carried them by assault. General Foster's brigade led the advance, with the 1st brigade *en échelon*, the whole supported by Hawley's brigade. Desultory skirmishing was maintained till about eleven o'clock, when the corps, moving along the Kingsland-road, crossed Four Mile Creek, intending simply to form a junction with the 2nd Corps, which had landed from transports, and had driven the enemy back into the country from this point. Finding the road obstructed and covered by a battery, the troops were quickly formed for attack. The works were carried easily, and were found to contain four eight-inch siege howitzers, all of which were brought off. A junction was then formed with the 2nd Corps without trouble at Strawberry Plains. On the 15th the 10th Corps moved to the right of the infantry line. Picket and artillery fighting occurred. The day following was marked by a very sanguinary little affair. The position of the enemy not being clearly understood, General Ferry was instructed to reconnoitre and see what was in his front. General Foster's brigade was pushed forward, and discovered the approach of that front of the enemy's position to be unattainable, as it was beyond steep ravines and deep ponds. Foster, therefore, changed his front forward on his left battalion, so as to bring him against the flanks of these obstructions. Pond's brigade was formed in battalion columns, in mass, on Foster's right, with Hawley's brigade supporting. In this manner they charged the works, and carried all but a portion in the centre, which were on the verge of a steep precipice. Without stopping a moment at the works, they rushed on after the retreating enemy. Coming to a dense forest their foe again halted. Our troops were manœuvred until they had been brought to face to the rear of their original position, and all were in one line of battle along the edge of the woods. Meanwhile General Birney moved his division up to and manned the works, as also did Colonel Craig, who had been detached from the 2nd corps to assist at that part of our line. Under cover of the forest, the enemy concentrated from other points, when they should have been, but were not, attacked, and dashing against Foster caused him to retire to the works, the enemy following in turn. At the works our men fought them gallantly for some time, but the enemy, having occupied the portion of the works we had not possessed ourselves of, poured from it a galling, enfilading fire, forcing us to retreat to more tenable ground. The enemy did not follow from their works. Our loss in this affair will exceed 1,000, among whom are 51 officers. Colonel Craig was killed while cheering on his men. The rebel loss will not prove small. Among their dead was found General Victor Girardy, who, by the way, had been recently promoted from a captaincy for successfully repulsing the late attack of Burnside on Petersburg. Among our trophies were six stands of colours. Works were immediately thrown up commanding the position, and until the attack of the enemy on the evening of the 18th but little more fighting was done. Then, as you are aware, the enemy were badly repulsed wherever they attacked. On the 17th General Birney's brigade was sent out to reinforce Gregg's cavalry, who had been attacked in force. Birney moved by way of Charles City Court-house road, and, striking the enemy in flank, compelled him to retreat precipitately. We have had plenty of rain lately, and the roads are quite 'soft.'"

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT MALINES.

A letter from Malines of the 1st gives the following details respecting the third sitting of the Catholic Congress held on that day:—"The great event of this sitting was the speech of the Bishop of Orleans, who treated the question of popular education with more than his wonted eloquence, and held his 4,000 hearers captive for full three hours. He discussed the question in all its bearings, and adduced arguments to refute the attacks directed against the education imparted by religious bodies. The reverend prelate was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, and was saluted with enthusiastic cheering when he sat down. The fifth section has been occupied in discussing the best means of creating a healthy public opinion in a Catholic sense. M. Dicard, an advocate of the Paris bar, proposed the establishment of three international journals—one of them political, another purely religious, and a third satirical, a kind of *Punch* or *Charivari*, but devoted to Catholic interests. M. Dugard's motion was supported by M. H. Lasserre and M. Dechamps, but the section did not think proper to establish new international journals, and contented itself with recommending the journals published in Brussels to assume an international character by devoting their columns less exclusively to the affairs of Belgium. The Abbé Huybrechts insisted on the necessity of moralising the popular songs, which he thought would not fail to have a beneficial result. The section of fine arts came to the conclusion that it was not advisable strictly to forbid to artists the study of the nude figures of ancient art, and the section of Christian economy adopted a resolution entreating manufacturers, in the name of the Gospel and of their own interests, not to allow women and children to be overworked in their establishments. In the section of the central committee a general resolution was proposed, energetically repelling the accusation that the Catholics are anxious to re-establish, for the benefit of the religious orders, either mortmain or any other system derogating from the common law; but it was rejected after a long debate. Another resolution in the same sense, but limited to Belgium, was carried. It would appear from these votes that the section considers the privilege of mortmain worth retaining wherever the laws allow it, but that it must be dispensed with in countries where it is forbidden."

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH PEACE IN AMERICA.

A great and important movement is now going on in Great Britain and Ireland, says the *Standard*, in the shape of a peace address from the people of this country to the people of the United States. The address appeals to the ties of race and kindred, and asks if there has not been enough of strife and bloodshed, of misery, and suffering? It goes on to say—"It is now time for you to pause, and after calmly reviewing all that you have accomplished, the distance which you have travelled from your well-known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are certainly before you, to take counsel together as to the best means of restoring peace. It is in your hands to give peace to the American Continent. We appeal to you to recognise the duty which attaches to your high privilege, and to make peace with the Southern States, and we make this appeal in the name of religion, humanity, civilisation, and common justice." In Ireland the address has met with hearty support from the people generally—Protestant and Catholic alike—the clergy taking a very active part in promoting the object. The people of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Drogheda, Queenstown, and the principal towns in Ireland, are signing the address in immense numbers. In Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Huddersfield, York, Leicester, Preston, Stockport, Macclesfield, Chester, Congleton, Bury, Oldham, Bath, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, and in many other towns in England and Scotland, the number of signatures is daily increasing. If the signatures which the address is receiving in London may be taken as a sign of popularity, this movement is certainly popular. As the time is near at hand when the people of the United States will decide the question of peace or war for another four years, the friends of peace and humanity are anxious that the counsels of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, should be uttered in favour of peace, believing that a people can best address a republican government and a republican multitude.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

The following despatch from Admiral Farragut to the Navy Department at Washington, announcing the capture of Fort Morgan, arrived by the Peruvian on Monday evening:—

"Flag-ship Hartford, Mobile Bay, August 25.

"Sir,—I had the honour, in my despatch, No: 31, to state to the department that Fort Morgan had surrendered, on the 23rd instant, to the army and navy, though at the time the despatch was written and mailed, the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place. The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, and the department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. General Page endeavoured to obtain more favourable terms, but without success. I regret to state that, after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour, two p.m., for surrender outside the fort, it was discovered, on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun-carriages wantonly injured, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised. It was also discovered that General Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further, that some of those which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents a striking contrast in a moral principle, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Colonel Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag, he scrupulously kept everything intact, and

OVEMENT IN CAVALRY STABLES.

annual review of the progress of hygiene presented Army Medical Department by Professor Parkes, of y Medical School, and just issued, notice is taken esent report on cavalry stables made after an in- o the subject by the Barrack Improvement Com- The question is entirely solved whether or not should be placed over the stables. As regards the re was much to be said against this arrangement, e was something to be urged for it. But the ealth has turned the scale. The stables cannot be ventilated or lighted if the men's rooms are over- ir some of the cavalry stables examined the air was that it was matter of surprise how animals could it and retain any measure of health. In the oop stables at Hounslow each successive horse, the corners to the centre, is supplied with lied more and more by the other horses. animals would perish under the treatment inevit- n the older class of cavalry stables but for two things ir daily exercise in the open air, and a certain which their constitutions acquire of resisting air poi- by continued exposure to their action; but this resist- ower of habit can only be trusted to temporarily, and ably ends in loss of health and life. If the horse is to ealth and strength he must have a free diffusion of tmosphere, including absence of stagnation, abundance ght, good drainage, absence of nuisance, and sufficient e to live in. The inquiry has shown beyond question the best form of building is a one-storeyed stable and two rows of horses, the ventilation to be by the roof, formed by a louvre 16 inches wide, carried from end to and giving four square feet of ventilating outlet for horse. The stables recommended to be built in future id give each horse 100 feet of superficial and 1,000 cubic A course of air-brick would be carried round at the , giving one square foot of inlet to each horse; an air- is introduced, about six inches from the ground, in two stalls; there is a swing window for every stall, paces are left below the doors. In this way, and by ion to surface drainage and roof lighting, it is antici- d that stables will become perfectly healthy. In old es ventilating shafts are to be carried up and air-bricks nced. More window space is to be given.

TING HORSE-FLESH IN FRANCE.

t week M. Decroix, one of the secretaries of the y for Protection of Animals, delivered a e, says the *Galigani*, at the Garden of Acclia- tion of the Bois de Boulogne on the alimentary horse-flesh. After showing, by official data, e supply of butcher's meat of all kinds, which ecessary to support the strength of man, and him to bear fatigue and avert disease, is not to the demand, he showed that if the flesh of d horses were introduced into public consump- t would increase the present supply of meat by t one-twelfth, and that in Paris especially it daily produce upwards of 2,600 kilogrammes of meat, even admitting that the flesh of one-third horses slaughtered were rejected on account of eased state—a proportion which he considered erated. M. Decroix reminded the audience that illustrious Larrey, in the course of his military er, had three times prescribed the meat of horses his patients, and that in Egypt especially he had the use of this aliment, stopped a scorbutic affec- which had broken out in the army. More re- tly, he added, in the Crimea, two companies of illery had, by Dr. Bauden's advice, lived entirel on the flesh of unserviceable horses, and thereby aped the diseases which afflicted the rest of the y. He further stated that at Vienna, Berlin, burg, Altona, and other towns, horse-flesh is eaten only by the lower orders, but by all classes of iety. In order to confirm his theory by experi- t, the lecturer concluded his address with ordering large tureen of broth made from horse-flesh, and a of the latter flavoured with spices, of which the any partook with great relish.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT LEEDS.

On Saturday morning the two men Myers and Sar- on underwent the extreme penalty of the law in t of the gaol at Leeds. They were both convicted wilful murder at the last assizes (being the first held in Leeds), the former for the murder of his at Sheffield, and the latter for the murder of John per, at Rocho Abbey. The chief witness against was his own daughter, who saw him cut her throat with a table knife. In the case of victim, who was a poor gardener, the and the her property was found in the cottage of The on who endeavoured, while admitting re wor ed the murder, to fix the actual com- al accu deed on another man, who had also taining it had been released on the grand jury rst wit ill. Sargisson maintained to the last s flow not the murderer of Cooper. He said, g urged to confess, "If I could say anything uld free him (the other man, Denton) from n, I would, but he is guilty. He struck the No hope of pardon or respite has been held either of the condemned men by any of the of the gaol, or by the relatives and others hom they have had interviews, nor have they lves even suggested the possibility of their ing any commutation of their sentence. From e of their condemnation both men showed a g sense of their awful position, and listened ively to the instruction afforded them. This re especially the case with the younger of the iminals, Sargisson. On Saturday week the of Ripon arrived unexpectedly at Armley Gaol, the condemned men were confined, and had an ew of an hour's duration with each of them. preparations for the carrying out of the sen- were commenced on Friday, and every step was for the preservation of order. The scaffold was d at the north-east angle of the gaol enclosure, to it for the condemned men, the chaplain the sheriff, the governor, and other officials, being ded for by the formation of a doorway in the y of the wall near to the turnkey's residence. affold was nine feet from the ground, the front reened with black cloth, which concealed the of the unfortunate men from the waist down. In front of the wall and at some distance from fold on either side strong barricades were and a powerful force of police was employed reservation of order among the many thou- spectators who were present.

e unhappy men went to bed between twelve o'clock. The governor went to Sargisson o'clock in the morning and found him lying still with his clothes on. He was reading The governor then went to Myers about six. He was asleep, but on being awakened , and producing a small piece of paper which n his hand said, "These are two sixpences Godson has promised to give my children." ce-sheriff William Gray arrived at a quarter- ight. Askern, the executioner, was also at that time. The mob had begun ect at four o'clock, and at the time of the ion there could not have been less than 120,000 present. When the prison clock struck nine, of "Hats off!" was raised by the multitude. der-sheriff and Mr. Keene were followed by the , repeating the Funeral Service. Myers came then Sargisson, both appearing pale and looking. They knelt upon the drop whilst ckwell read the Burial Service. Both the uttered the responses, and frequently ejacu- Lord, have mercy upon me," and "Lord, save Myers appeared quiet, but Sargisson shook heavily. Both the men continued to cry out, have mercy upon me!" and the last words by Sargisson were to his brother murderer. d out, "Are you happy, lad? I am happy!" Myers responded, "Indeed I am." The drop the bodies were immediately hidden from the the crowd, and it was only from the vibration pe that Myers seemed to die almost imme- but the other man struggled violently for the minutes. Sargisson to the last adhered to ement that he had made throughout. The en commenced rapidly dispersing, though a ber remained to witness the cutting down of at ten o'clock. The arrangements for the on of order were carried out with great dis- Mr. Bell, the chief constable. a number of visitors to witness this melan- tacle may be accounted for by this being ecution since the division of the West ds, being the appointed place for the final ion of the law. hocking scene occurred immediately after ll. It appears that a short time previous on attention was directed to a wound in t, and one of the warders placed a small it. This, however, was not sufficient. efore the execution Myers alluded to the hroat, and said that if the executioner him "another yard" of fall he should e could breathe through the wound. He e person he addressed that he could re through the wound. The wound was of his throat, and the rope would above it, so that there was imminent le scene unless the place was securely e event showed that proper means to obviate this danger. The fall neck, because of his weight, but nt to tear open the wound, and After one or two movements to struggle, and the attention directed to Sargisson, who emed to die very hard. But d it was seen that Myers was ing was going on through low the rope. The dreadful powering feeling of horror, ith the surgeon, stops were e eventual fulfilment of the ot accomplished until more expired after the drop fell, ed in the body during the mpossible to say. Certain, pirit breathed for that time, d of the air rushing into the le.

LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

The following letter from Mrs. Stowe has been published:—

Northampton (U.S.), August 16, 1864.

Dear Sir,—I have delayed answering your letter of *July* 9, enclosing a certificate of F.C.B. Work for benefit of Freedman's Aid Society, because, being at a watering place, I could not immediately find the address of the treasurer of the Boston Society. I have this morning transmitted to him an order for the money, requesting him to acknowledge it to you, and to forward to you such documents as may show the progress of the society for the year. Never were a people more peaceable, more industrious, more hopeful in all respects. In the army are no truer soldiers, more exact in discipline, more docile to command, more fearless in battle. My brother, Colonel James C. Beecher, commands a regiment of them, and he speaks in the highest terms of their bravery and docility. The camp is also a school, and spelling-books and Testaments take the place in leisure hours that is often given in armies to worse things. Eventually America, England, and the world will be of one mind on these subjects. There has been a great diversity of opinion throughout the world in this our controversy, but God will show the right, and when the right is shown all will acknowledge it. So now we keep silence, and wait; but when a brave heart sees things before the times we rejoice in it, and when the hand of aid comes to us from a true Englishman, we hail it as a forerunner of the time when England and America shall be knit together in one heart and one mind, as they seemed to be before this conflict, only the union shall be a true one. The taking away of this accursed thing, slavery, will bring moral healing and soundness. One great thing that has corrupted the world will have sunk like a mill-stone, never to rise. When I think how this accursed system of fraud and cruelty tyranny has sunk, and is still sinking, every event of our long and fervent struggle sending it still lower, I am reconciled to our sufferings and sorrows, to the shedding of such precious blood and loss of such precious lives as we are giving; and not long are we, I hope, from the time when the amendment of our constitution will finish and perpetuate the work, and make it impossible to hold a slave on American ground, as now on that of England.

As I have changed my residence, and hope at some future time to have the pleasure of hearing from you again, I inclose my address (Mrs. H. B. Stowe, care of Dr. C. E. Stowe, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.).—Very truly yours,

H. B. STOWE.

BISHOP COLENSO'S DEFENCE.

Dr. Colenso has prepared a lengthened statement on the recent proceedings and charge of the Bishop of Capetown at his preliminary metropolitical visitation of the diocese of Natal. He contends that, by the hastiness and precipitancy of Bishop Gray, not merely his own personal interests are concerned, but far graver issues have been raised of vital consequence to the whole national church; in fact, no less than this—whether her Majesty's supremacy shall any longer be maintained in matters ecclesiastical affecting the clergy of the Church of England within the province of Capetown, and by inevitable consequence, within the other colonies of the British empire, if not ultimately within the mother country itself. He traces the proceedings of the Bishop of Capetown, from the time of his arrival in Durban, as metropolitan, on the 27th of April last, when he pronounced sentence of deposition from the bishopric of Natal, and complains that a large number of the clergy were obliged to succumb under the threat that their names would be struck off the list of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He denies that Bishop Gray's was a spiritual sentence only, inasmuch as the 37th canon says distinctly, "The King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal." Dr. Colenso says: "He (Bishop Gray) asserts that the crown cannot remove a bishop. I am advised that the crown can remove a bishop, and that no other power in the Church of England can. Here, then, is the true remedy for the present supposed grievance. The Queen, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, can cancel my patent, or, if necessary, can cancel that of the Bishop of Capetown. If, then, as it is asserted, I have transgressed so grievously—nay, if I have transgressed at all the laws of the Church of England—it is perfectly competent for the Bishops of Capetown and Graham's Town, or any bishops of England, my accusers, to make their complaint to her Majesty, and seek redress at her hands. They may present, as I myself have done, a petition, to be heard before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, or any other court which her Majesty may see good to appoint, accusing me of serious derelictions of duty in the discharge of the high office which I hold by her Majesty's authority. I call upon them solemnly to do this, and not to persist in the unjustifiable practice of uttering abusive, and, in fact, libellous invectives against me. I will put no obstacle in the way of such an inquiry—I will raise no technical objections, nor interpose unnecessary delays. But if they refuse to do this, then let them hold their peace as to the point of my having broken faith with the Church of England and violated her laws. Or, if they reject her Majesty's supremacy, and desire to shake off the control of those wholesome laws which protect the clergy of the Church of England from the grinding oppression of more ecclesiastical domination, then let this purpose be distinctly avowed, and so we shall understand more clearly the end which is aimed at and the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged."

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES.

The magnificent relic called Thors Cave, near Wetton, in Derbyshire, has its opening in the face of a limestone cliff, at the height of about 250 feet above the level of the river Manifold, and there is no more picturesque view in the Midland counties than that which is presented to the traveller on the Wetton and Butterton-road, when, looking across a ravine, he sees the towering and almost perpendicular cliff perforated by the gigantic portal of the cave, some thirty feet high, with the elder-fringed Manifold winding at the foot along one of the sweetest dells in Staffordshire. The landscape is terminated by Grindon-hill and the graceful spire of Grindon Church. The cave itself richly repays the trouble of a somewhat toilsome ascent; its lofty roof, formed of rude cathedral-like pointed and groined arches, opening out into several passages or aisles, is majestic in the extreme. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that several attempts should have been made to ascertain the archæological treasures that might reasonably be supposed to be contained in the floor of the cave, but all researches until the present time have proved fruitless. Impressed by the favourable position of the cavern, its main entrance facing almost due north, Mr. Edwin Brown had long been under the impression that there was a great probability of discovering in the mud of the cave both bones and teeth of some of those extinct animals which inhabited this country during the glacial epoch, and the northernly currents of which period conveyed the mud into the cave. Or failing geological discoveries, that there might be found traces of the ancient tribes of the human race having inhabited the precincts of the cave, which traces had escaped the partial attempts of previous explorers to detect. To the end that an efficient search should be made, a small grant of money was lately obtained from the Midland Scientific Association, the permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was asked and freely granted, and the invaluable services of Mr. Samuel Carrington, of Wetton, as superintendent of the works, were enlisted. Operations were commenced systematically a few days ago; workmen were employed carefully to remove the floor of the cave layer by layer, and after submitting it to the practised eye of Mr. Carrington, to throw it through a cleft of the rock down the western declivity of the hill. Many hours had not elapsed before articles of Celtic manufacture were found. The cave had evidently been occupied at various times and for long periods by the wild tribes of our island, who, levelling spaces in the floor in some out-of-the-way nook of the cavern, made their fires and carried on all the operations of ordinary life. Layers of charcoal, burned to the state of soot, were found, more than a foot in thickness, together with numerous fragments of pottery, of the Celtic and Romano-Celtic periods, and bones of animals that had been used as food. In one place, near the stone known as the "Druid's Altar," and about five feet from the surface, an ancient interment was discovered. The skeleton was placed in the contracted form common to the most ancient burials, but, being unprotected by any cist, the bones were much crushed. It was accompanied by a bone instrument, made apparently from the brow antlers of the red deer, perforated in two different directions, and with a hole also at the base. Probably it had been used with strings as a fastening to the skin cloak of the deceased; but as no similar article has ever been discovered in the many barrows that have been opened by Mr. Carrington, or by the late Mr. Bateman and others in Staffordshire or Derbyshire, the use is at present problematical. It is a singular circumstance that several other similar articles were found in different parts of the cave. The collection of antiquities so far brought to light comprises bones carved in several peculiar ways, fragments of grit-stone, querns, and armilla, and a fine fibula of the harp pattern, both of bronze; several bronze articles of very peculiar construction, and more or less highly ornamented, and of which the uses cannot at present be even guessed; whetstones of two kinds, one of them perforated to suspend to the dress; a stone curiously shaped and pierced, probably used to attach to a fishing net; iron knives of ancient pattern; also a spear head, an arrow head, and an adze of unusual shape all of iron; a large Y-shaped piece of iron, use unknown; and other articles too numerous or too obscure to be catalogued. The discovery cannot fail to be of great interest to all who have studied the history of our barbarous British tribes. It is, however, singular that so far no discovery has been made of flint instruments, nor of bones of extinct animals; but the researches which are being continued may yet bring both to light, as the operations now in progress promise the discovery shortly of the passage by which the cavern is continued into the heart of the hill.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

Nearly Half a Village Burnt.

About ten o'clock on Friday morning a fire, attended with most disastrous results, broke out at Sillingham, near Tattershall. It was first discovered at the corner of the main street leading to Lincoln, on the roof of a thatched hovel, in a yard belonging to a man named William Scott, wood dealer. The wind at the time was blowing quite a gale from the west, and the sparks flew in all directions. The flames quickly extended to the remaining building in the yard, and thence the burning straw was blown upon a thatched cottage and outbuildings belonging to Robert Newton, a carrier between Sleaford and Lincoln. The building was completely gutted, as well as the stable and cart-house, with other buildings adjoining. The flames next communicated to a brick and thatch cottage, which was levelled with the ground in a few minutes, all the furniture being destroyed. The flames then extended across the road in an easterly direction, and two brick and thatch cottages were quickly on fire, and were soon consumed, with nearly all their contents. In the rear was a quantity of grain buildings and produce, none of which escaped. The flames then appeared to make a sudden leap, and reached a row of cottages across another street. One of these in the occupation of Robert Wilson and another of John Stoverson were in complete ruins, as well as many useful farm-buildings in the rear; an out-stack hovel and pig-stye, belonging to Charles Croft, were also consumed. The most serious loss, however, was that of Thomas Gilbert. The house was a substantial stone building, with thatched roof, which had recently undergone extensive repairs; nothing but the walls remain. In the yard were two oat stacks, two hay stacks, three straw stacks, stables, and other outbuildings, none of which escaped, and it was only with the greatest possible difficulty that an adjoining stack-yard was saved. The Primitive Methodist Chapel opposite was also burnt out, as well as a cottage in the occupation of William Gadsby, and the produce of two acres of wheat; adjoining, a stack of wheat, the produce of four acres, belonging to William Sharp, was totally consumed, and the poor fellow was not insured. Beyond this long list of terrible disasters a quantity of furniture was destroyed in removal—nearly all the houses in the village in the immediate neighbourhood of the fire being cleared. At the spot where the fire originated, a fat pig, which the owner had given £1 for a few days ago, was burnt to death, and at another place three or four pigs were burnt. The hour at which the fire broke out was rather unfortunate, as most of the cottagers were out in the harvest field. As soon as the alarm was given they quickly returned, to find the comfortable home they had left only a few hours before a smoking mass of ruins. The Billinghay engine was quickly got out; but, owing to the long distance from which the water had to be fetched, it was some time before it could be made of much service. When, however, it commenced it proved very useful, and a messenger being sent to Tattershall, soon arrived with their engine, and, between the two, with other resources at hand, the spread of the fire was somewhat prevented. The high wind, however, did not allow of any help being rendered to the burning property, and it was only with the utmost exertions that the conflagration could be checked. Towards evening a mastery was obtained over it; and although the thatch and straw continue burning, it is hoped, if the wind abates, there will not be any further outbreak. The loss will fall very heavy upon the sufferers, few of whom are insured, and, as they are generally of the poorer class, the catastrophe is most distressing. Nearly one hundred men, women, and children have to be accommodated with temporary lodgings in the village schoolroom, and their sufferings must be very great for some time, as they have lost their little all. It is to be hoped that steps will be promptly taken to afford them temporary relief. The best possible order prevailed, the local police rendering efficient service, and nearly every man, woman, and child in the village turned out to give assistance.

M. FAZY AND THE RIOTS IN GENEVA.

M. James Fazy having been summoned before the Federal examining magistrate of Geneva to be interrogated, has addressed the following letter to that functionary:—

Sir,—You have summoned me to be examined in an inquiry which has been opened on the subject of the events of the 22nd ult. I am not aware whether it is as a witness or on personal facts that you have wished to interrogate me. If it is on the latter, I will tell you that, although I consider the taking up of arms at St. Gervais fully justified by what had taken place at the Hotel-de-Ville, I have not to answer for it, as I had nothing to do in the affair. I was at home at half-past two, when a message arrived from the *Nation Suisse* begging me to call at the office, and I went there. As is the case at the office of every journal, particularly at the moment of important events, a number of persons came in. All were alarmed at what was going on at the Hotel-de-Ville, whence the worst accounts were every moment being received as to the pressure which the opposite party exercised on the Council of State by keeping it prisoner. Every one agreed that a means must be found of delivering it, but not a word was said by me or by any one in my presence of taking up arms. The number of visitors soon diminished, and we remained with only the editorial staff, and the persons employed in the printing office. We had a number composed which can attest our ignorance of what was about to take place. The office of the journal is situated in the Eastern Pavilion of the Entrepôt, and the window I look into is the Rue Pécolat. From them neither the Rue du Mont Blanc nor the Rue Chantepoulet can be seen. We were therefore without any connection with those streets where the event took place, and we only know of them by the noise of the firing. We thought it came from La Fiecle, and we closed our doors. None of us were aware that the citizens of the faubourg had gone to prepare arms at the Arsenal du Grand Pré. Some time after the firing, which took place at half-past four, had ceased, I left to go to the Théâtre des Variétés, which is opposite, and where I found the unfortunate Jacob, who had been wounded before the firing began by the hand of La Fiecle. I was so little acquainted with passing events that I thought that La Fiecle had possession of the neighbouring street, and I took precautions to reach my house, crossing to the extreme end the interior of the square. I was much surprised on getting home to find an armed post there and a cannon planted on the bridge. Some armed citizens requested me to allow them to enter my house, but I refused. From that moment I did not again go out until the following day, when I was several times threatened and insulted by persons belonging to the party opposed to me. I consider as false any deposition which is in contradiction to what I have just had the honour to state to you. I think, sir, you will receive these explanations as sufficient as far as I am concerned. I have the honour to salute you with the consideration which is your due.

JAMES FAZY.

SHOCKING CASE OF CHILD BURNING.

Emma Milkham, 20, a most deplorable-looking woman, was charged at Worship-street Police-court, on Saturday, with concealing the birth of an illegitimate female child.

Late at night, on the 23rd of July last, Police-constable Gully, 97 H, was called to No. 5, Miring-place, Friar's-place, Friar's-mount, in Bethnal-green, and on entering the house was immediately assailed by a stench described by him as "overpowering and awful," increasing in intensity as he opened the door of a front upper room containing only one small table, an old chair, and a miserable bed, with scant and dirty clothing, on which lay the prisoner in an apparently enfeebled and most emaciated state. Not any food, water, or coals was there; and the woman said all she had eaten since the previous Tuesday—a lapse of four days—was an egg. Beneath the bedstead was a box, on opening the lid of which something wrapped in dirty linen was seen, and from this the horrifying smell evidently proceeded. Mr. Profit Dukes, surgeon, of 182, Brick-lane, was sent for, and that gentleman, on unrolling the parcel, discovered the decomposed remains of an infant that had been subjected to the action of fire over nearly the entire body, which was greatly discoloured thereby. The bowels on one side were protruding, and the left thigh was nearly severed from the body. It was utterly impossible to state whether the child had been born alive, but, from the firmness of the bones, he believed it was a full-grown child. Prisoner said that she had given birth to it on the Tuesday before, and that it was still-born and illegitimate; also, that her husband had deserted her and her two children some time previously. Nourishing food was supplied to the poor creature by the workhouse authorities, and two days afterwards she was carefully removed to the Union. A post-mortem examination of the infant had been made, but all the organs were in such a condition as to render it futile.

A Mrs. Finn recognised the prisoner as a person who had worked for her; and she knew that she supported her two children until very recently, when her sister took them away. Not any one appeared to help her in maintaining their wretched home, except a little boy, her brother, it was believed, who was in the habit of going out during the day with a little box containing, it might be presumed, trifling articles for sale.

Mary Stevens, living two doors from the prisoner, remembered the night of the 23rd July. A fearful moaning was heard, and on procuring a light prisoner was seen sitting on the stairs with one of her children in her lap, and his little arms twined round her waist. She was conveyed to her room, and information was forthwith given to the police on duty in the street. Not any baby linen or aught indicating preparations for a confinement could be found. The prisoner was spoken of generally as a fond and kind mother, and particularly so by her sister-in-law, a Mrs. Miller.

Evidence of all this having been taken at length,

Mr. Cooke asked the prisoner whether she was desirous of saying anything, to which question she very feebly replied, "I offered no violence whatever to my baby; it was born dead."

Mr. Cooke: You are charged only with concealing the birth; there is not any imputation against you of anything else.

The depositions were then completed, and the prisoner, who wept abundantly, was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Charles Davis and William Cooper were brought up at Guildhall on Saturday, in custody of Hann, a city detective, before Mr. Alderman Lusk, charged with conspiring to defraud several merchants and warehousemen carrying on business in the City of London of their goods.

The prisoners appeared in the court in answer to certain summonses for unlawfully detaining goods sent to them as samples by different mercantile houses in the City; but Mr. Wontner, on consideration, withdrew the summonses, and there and then gave them into custody on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. Wontner said: Sir, I appear to prosecute the two prisoners on the part of several of the warehousemen and merchants of the City of London for conspiring to defraud them of their goods. This will afford an illustration of the system of swindling pursued in the metropolis. It is of getting goods without the slightest intention of paying for them. In April last two foreigners went to 4, Great Carter-lane, and said they were about to commence business as merchants. When a reference was requested they did not give one, but said they would pay each month in advance. A furnished office was let to them, and afterwards Davis made his appearance, and Montagna, in whose name the offices were taken, disappeared. The first and second months were paid, and a distraint was put upon the goods for the third month, to do away with which Davis was obliged to pawn the goods in his possession, and this occurred month after month. Both prisoners know all this, and yet went round to the different warehousemen and obtained goods in the name of Montagna and Co. Not only that, Davis represented Cooper in his presence as a gentleman who had joined Montagna and Co. in the business as a partner. I will further show that they have had printed orders sent round requesting samples to be sent to them; this evidently being a pretence and an attempt to show that they are doing a large business. I will also show that as soon as goods were received from those firms whom they had taken in, the goods disappeared in an incredibly short time; in addition to which I will bring forward evidence to prove that when Davis was applied to for the rent of the office, in excuse for not paying the money, he replied as a kind of guarantee that the money would be paid on a future day. "We have found a firm which is extremely pliable, and when they send in the goods you will be paid." I may mention that the prisoners, who term themselves "general" merchants, were very general merchants indeed, for they gave orders, and received not only jewellery, but pewter pots, cruet-stands, crinolines, straw bonnets, and men's shirts, and many other things too numerous to mention. I may conclude by saying that the place has been besieged by persons who have either sent in large samples and could not get them returned, or others who have been more severely victimised by executing the orders sent by this nest of swindlers. He then called

Henry May, who said: I am a draper's agent and valuer, in partnership with Mr. Hutchinson, and carry on business at 4, Great Carter-lane. I rent the whole of the upper part of the house. In April last I had an office to let on the first floor; two foreigners came to inquire about it, one giving the name of Montagna; and on my asking them for references, they said they could give me none, but offered always to pay me a month in advance. I accepted those terms, and they entered upon the premises. Shortly afterwards Davis made his appearance, about which time the elder of the foreigners left. Mr. Montagna continued to come occasionally till the 15th July, after which time he was not seen. The witness then entered into a detailed account of the means by which he obtained his rent, from which it appeared that he was always compelled to distrain for it; and then, if there were any goods in the office they were sent out and pawned to pay the broker. The witness continued—"The prisoner Cooper was perfectly well acquainted with these transactions; and on the occasion of the pewter pots being seized he was anxious to get them back, as he said they belonged to his father, who was a publican. On one occasion I asked the prisoner Davis for the rent due to me, and he excused himself by saying that Messrs. Dawson and Co. was a very pliable firm, and he hoped to get a great quantity of goods from them, as they would execute his orders to any amount, and he would then be able to give us security for our debt. He meant to place in our hands some of those goods. I never saw any business carried on in the way of goods being sold by them, although the goods delivered there were carried away in a very short time."

Edward Joseph Tucker, manager to Mr. Charles Collins, 19, Gresham-street West, artificial flower manufacturer, gave evidence as to an order being sent to his employers to forward samples of twelve crinoline skirts. The samples were taken and excuses made for their non-return to the effect that the gentleman who was to have seen them had not called, and other like frivolous excuses. On calling a few days afterwards for the samples, he was informed that a porter, who represented himself as coming from their house of business, had obtained the skirts.

Mr. Martin (chief clerk), addressing the magistrate, said: During this week the prisoner Davis was summoned for illegally detaining a dozen skirts sent to him as samples, and on that occasion the prisoner Cooper went into the witness-box and positively swore that he had given the twelve skirts to a porter, who had represented himself as coming from the then complainant's house.

Witness continued—They afterwards received the following order from the prisoner Davis, which was for four dozen of No. 5 skirts and four dozen of No. 9, and they were to send by bearer two dozen of each number. The prisoner Cooper was the bearer, but they declined to fulfil the order until they either got good references or else money on delivery. A reference was given to a Mr. Alexander, of Cannon-street, but when inquired for he was not to be found.

Mr. Wontner: I have now, sir, sufficient evidence to justify a remand; and I need scarcely say, after what you have heard, that this system of swindling has been carried on to such an extent that I shall be able on a future occasion to bring something like twenty cases against the prisoners.

The prisoners were then remanded. Bail was allowed, each himself in £100, and two sureties of £100 each. Bail not being forthcoming, they were locked up in Newgate.

DEATH OF TWO FEMALES FROM STARVATION.

Great excitement prevails in Chelsea about a painful case which has just been brought to light. Two sisters, who had seen better days, have met with untimely deaths through the want of proper sustenance. Three weeks ago a man between thirty and forty years of age, and who then gave the name of Selby, took an unfurnished front room on the first floor, at No. 4, Durham-street, Chelsea, at the rate of three shillings and sixpence per week, as he alleged for the occupancy of two of his maiden sisters, but in reality it turned out afterwards that this room was hired for himself and three sisters. From that time to the present nothing was seen of the deceased by any persons in the house, and even the surviving sister and brother appear to have lived in a most secluded manner, as they were seldom heard except at night. The stench which latterly came from the room was so great that the landlord attributed it to the dirty habits of his new lodgers, and determined to see Selby, but never could do so until Friday morning last, when coming home from breakfast, Selby then told Matthews that he was in great trouble, that one of his sisters had died on the previous Monday at ten o'clock, and then pausing for a little time, added that his other sister had died on the Tuesday at ten o'clock, and that he did not know what to do, as he could not get an order for their burial without a doctor's certificate. He asked Mr. Matthews not to tell Mrs. Matthews or anybody else about the affair; but of course Mr. Matthews felt it his duty to take some steps in the matter, and communicated the facts of the case to his wife, requesting her, as he was compelled to resume his work, to call upon Mr. Green, the coroner's officer, which mandate she lost no time in obeying.

The coroner's officer arrived in the afternoon, and accompanied by Mrs. Matthews proceeded to the room, which was locked inside, and an intimation that if the door was not unfastened it would be forced open, gained them admission. A sad spectacle presented itself. Stretched before them lay the dead bodies of two females, in such a state of decomposition that maggots were upon them, and they resembled skeletons covered with green tissue paper more than human bodies. Both were naked, with the exception of a chemise; one was stretched out on an iron bedstead with *web sacking*, and the other lay on the floor, crouched up like a dog in one corner of the room. The only other articles of furniture were two chairs.

An inquest was held at the Surprise Tavern, Christchurch-terrace, on Saturday, by Mr. Bird, deputy coroner.

The man Selby was called, and said that his right name was Moss. He had been a solicitor's clerk. The deceased were his two sisters, Emma Moss, aged thirty-eight, and Jane Moss, aged forty.

The surviving sister, who lived with them, said she could not get them to take any food.

Mr. Thomas Dickinson, the surgeon who had made a *post-mortem* examination, said that he found no trace of food in either of their stomachs, and it was his opinion that they died from exhaustion from fever, or the want of proper sustenance.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A curious story is going the rounds of Madrid *salons*. It is stated that when O'Donnell went to the palace to take leave of their Majesties before starting for Morocco, the Queen said, "*Si j'etais homme, Marechal, je voudrais aller avec vous*," to which the king graciously added, "*Et moi aussi, M. le Marechal, et moi aussi.*"

LORD STANLEY ON IRISH EMIGRATION.

At the annual dinner of the Tipperary Union Farming Society, which followed the Agricultural Exhibition, Lord Stanley presided, and in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Society," his lordship addressed some pertinent and judicious remarks to the company assembled on the question of emigration from Ireland to America, of which the following is an extract:—

You all know the state of things which exists now in the United States of America. You all know that there is there going on an expenditure moderately estimated at the rate of half a million a day, the like of which the world has never seen before. What the effects of that outlay may be it is difficult to say, but I fear it will have a serious, if not disastrous, effect on the future of that magnificent country. But, of course, the effect of that outlay is to produce a demand for labour at consequently a higher rate of payment than has ever existed before, whether in the Old or New World. When one hears of able-bodied but unskilled men getting 25s. a week, and that, too, often allowing for the depreciation in their paper currency, one cannot wonder that such prospects as those should be accepted by men who twenty years ago would have been satisfied with one-fourth the amount. But I don't think we can reckon on the permanence of that outlay upon the part of the United States. There are signs already that the war is drawing to a close, and when it ceases, and when more than the *million of men now in arms* have returned to their ordinary occupations, and when the taxes are being collected in to meet the interest on that enormous debt, then, I think, you will see, not indeed a cessation, but a considerable relaxation in the demand for European labour. But that is not all. There is always a disparity, there will be always a disparity between the wages of the Old and of the New World; but that is a disparity which, from the nature of the case, tends not to increase, but to diminish. As men here become scarce in proportion to the demand, wages will rise. As labourers there become more abundant, wages will recede, and every man who goes over *from an over-stocked* to an under-stocked market helps to bring about that result and readjust the balance. I think there are some signs of that already, for you may all recollect the wages we used to get in this part of the country. It was stated, on the authority of a Government Commission, that in 1835 the average rate of wages was 8d. a day; and I recollect that 1s. a day—6s. a week throughout the year—was considered not only good, but high pay. You know better than I do that in that respect there is an improvement. I believe that if you include your harvest time, the rate of wages *throughout* the year may be taken in these parts as something like 1s. 4d. a day. If I am wrong there are many who can correct me. All I can say is that I have taken my figures from those who ought to know. I think, therefore, there has been a rise in the price of labour, and that rise tends to increase. For my own part, I don't regret it. Of course, in the interest of the labourer, I don't regret it, nor do I regret it in the interest of the farmer. There is no truth more striking than this, that low-paid labour in not always cheap labour (hear, hear). You can only get out of a man that amount of working power which you can put into him by food (hear, hear). The labour of a man well paid and well fed will be cheaper than the labour of two, or even three men half fed, and not able, or perhaps willing, to do more than half a day's work. Now, what I want to say is that I think the American demand for emigrants will slacken, and that the rate of Irish wages will rise. There is a third point to be considered. Besides that, the natural increase of any population in a healthy condition ought to be in a position to sufficiently balance a very considerable outflow. Now that is a very delicate subject to touch upon, but I can only say that it seems to me that this is a most prolific country. The old bachelor is rarely seen; the old maid is an unknown being (laughter). I have seen many cabins where, God knows, the occupants have few of the necessaries and none of the comforts of life; but I have rarely gone into a cabin that I did not see two or three children sprawling on the floor (renewed laughter). You would have reason to know that, if you had heard so many complaints of heavy families as I have had within the last few days. What is more, there are not only heavy families, but, notwithstanding many privations and occasional suffering, which I would be the last to make light of, I believe they are generally healthy families—I believe they are healthy compared with the children of many persons better fed, better clothed, and better housed, but who live in the close air of crowded towns. The estimate is that in a new country, under most favourable circumstances, the population doubles itself in twenty-five years. Even in England, taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the population has doubled itself in the last fifty years. I am not saying that that will prevail, or that our Irish population will considerably increase; but I do say with some confidence that I believe the natural increase of the population would, by higher wages and by what higher wages bring, be sufficient before long to, at least to balance the outpouring of population to America and Australia. Now, I may be asked how it comes to pass that while the population of Ireland has fallen off, that of England has not decreased in a corresponding proportion. My answer is that England is a manufacturing and a commercial country. But if you look to the rural districts alone you will find that the English and Scotch as well as the Irish populations have decreased. I state that because I think it is important in many points of view that you should not consider your own position as exceptional. In the districts into which the population of England is divided two-fifths of those which are purely agricultural show a diminution; and so in Scotland in 12 out of 33 counties. Now, where did the people go who left those districts? Not, for the most part, out of the kingdom; they went into the great towns. Recollect, that has been the case with a large proportion of the Irish as well as the English and Scotch populations. We have in Liverpool alone, and the districts immediately surrounding it, upwards of 100,000 persons born in Ireland. It is reckoned that in England and Scotland altogether, there are 800,000 Irish. I think when gentlemen write or speak of the decrease of the population in Ireland, they ought in fairness to bear this in mind, that to that extent at least the decrease does not represent an emigration out of the country as a whole, but simply a movement from one part of the country to another. These 800,000 people are living under the same laws and the same Government; and I hope the day is far distant when an Englishman will be unwelcome in Ireland, or an Irishman unwelcome in England.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The "Atlantic Monthly," in an article in the September number, gives a narrative of Colonel Jaques's interview with Jefferson Davis, which took place some time ago, exciting a good deal of curiosity at the time. The narrative is from the pen of J. R. Gilmore, a companion of Colonel Jaques. The substance of the communication between the President and the two negotiators was made public at the time, but the following extract will give a better idea of the proposals discussed:—

"Suppose," said Colonel Jaques, "the two Governments agree to something like this:—I'm go to the people with two propositions—say peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition, and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'yes' or 'no' on those two propositions at a special election, within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace; if a majority votes union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant meanwhile agree to an armistice. This would sheath the sword; and if once sheathed would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole. So you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the constitution. Let it be done in that way, in any way, so that it be done by the people.